





## Hong Kong To Get Jap. Silk

Tokyo, Sept. 12. Hong Kong is to receive approximately 30,000 yards of silk from Japan, according to an announcement by the Civil Property Custodian today on the export of goods from stocks of the Kofu Edan, giant Japanese wartime procurement agency now in the process of liquidation. The Civil Custodian said nearly 1,000,000 Christmas light bulbs will be exported to Canada and Belgium as well as paint pigment to China.—United Press.

## Personalia

The forthcoming wedding of Mr. Demetrio Buenafina, musician, of 413 Hankow Road, 2nd floor, Kowloon, and Miss Evangelina Costa is announced.

Peninsula Hotel arrivals Thursday included Mrs. Lidia Liu-U. Chung, W.C. Farnham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Loup, Mr. and Mrs. R.M. Gordon, G. Gallett, H.C. Mauchner, Raphaela Mousniell, Mrs. H.J. Melanphy, Mr. and Mrs. L.E. Boatwright and R. Milburn.

Peninsula Hotel departures Thursday included J.P. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Karmally, M.V. Verna, and Mr. and Mrs. E.D.C. Cooper.

## KENNEDY ROAD HOLD-UP

In an armed hold-up at Stone Nallah Lane, Kennedy Road, at 10.45 last night a Chinese was robbed of \$300 and a wrist watch. The robber, who was armed with a revolver, made good his escape.

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A supersulphated metallurgical cement, hardening rapidly and offering particularly high resistance to compressive and tensile stresses of high specific impermeability and developing immediate chemical impermeability of extreme value in constructions of both ordinary and reinforced concrete, and offering a maximum guarantee against the noxious effects of sea water, salt water, pure water, peaty waters and sewerage. Also against sulphuric acid, dilute acids and a large number of chemical products.

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# SIR HENRY BLACKALL ON IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE Lamb Case Judgment: Nominal Damages

Describing the case as a rather peculiar one, Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, yesterday returned a verdict in favour of Robert Sandeman Lamb in his action for damages for wrongful imprisonment against A.D. Monkhouse, Immigration Officer, and awarded nominal damages assessed at \$100, with no order for costs.

In the course of his judgment, Sir Henry said that the Court saw no impropriety in an immigration officer making use of his powers under Section 14 of the Immigration Ordinance if the circumstances afford justification in law for his so doing, if the real or principal motive is to prevent the escape from justice of the person so detained.

Mr. B.A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. F.H. Loseby, appeared for Lamb.

Monkhouse was represented by Mr. A. Lonnadon, assisted by Mr. L.R. Andrews.

In the course of his judgment, Sir Henry said: "There were originally three defendants to this action viz: the late Governor (Sir Mark Young, K.C.M.G.), the Attorney General (Hon. J.B. Griffin, K.C.), and the Immigration Officer (Mr. A.D. Monkhouse), and the plaintiff claimed damages under four heads:—(a) for having been brought under arrest from Shanghai to Hong Kong; (b) for being kept in police custody in Hong Kong; (c) for having a false charge brought against him; and (d) for being falsely imprisoned in Stanley Gaol. The action against the first and second parties has since been discontinued and all the claims have been abandoned.

## Broadcasts

"The events that led to the plaintiff's detention at Stanley are shortly these. During the recent war certain British subjects in Shanghai aided the enemy by broadcasting on the German station. Among these were the plaintiff and two men named Grace and Johnson, and the question of prosecuting these collaborators was taken up on the cessation of hostilities. It was at first proposed that all three should be tried in Hong Kong. So far as Grace and Johnson were concerned this presented no difficulties and they have since been convicted under No. 27 Defence Regulation, 1940. It transpired, however, that the evidence against the plaintiff was confined to acts committed prior to the abrogation of extraterritoriality in China (29th May, 1943) so the courts of this Colony would have no jurisdiction to deal with him, although he could be tried in England for treason committed abroad, as was done in the case of another of that tribe—the notorious 'Lord Haw-Haw'."

"In view of the foregoing, it was decided by the authorities in Hong Kong that Grace and Johnson should be brought here for trial and Sub-Inspector MacAdie of the Hong Kong Police was sent to Shanghai to act as escort. Before his departure, the legal position was fully explained to this officer by the Attorney General and he was specifically instructed not to have anything to do with the plaintiff. On arriving in Shanghai he communicated these instructions to H.B.M.A. Consul General and thereafter he confined himself to investigating the charges against Grace and Johnson and collecting evidence against them. Arrangements were then made for the transport of these persons to Hong Kong by H.M.A.S. Warramunga."

## H.K. Protest

"If no more than this had been done, the present action would never have arisen. But for some reason, not disclosed in evidence, it was decided by someone in authority that the plaintiff should also be detained to Hong Kong and he was placed on board the Warramunga with the others on 17th February, 1947. Whoever was responsible for this decision it certainly was not the Hong Kong Government or any of its officers, for it was taken in opposition to their wishes and against the Attorney General's advice; and it was only on the 20th February that the Police in Hong Kong learned for the first time that the Warramunga (which was to arrive that day) had the plaintiff among her passengers. When she did arrive it was found that those who had sent him had omitted to forward any accompanying communication explaining why he had been transferred to Hong Kong and what was to be done with him. The Naval authorities were therefore asked if they would keep the plaintiff on board, but they were unwilling to do this and required all passengers to be disembarked forthwith."

"This placed the Hong Kong authorities in an embarrassing position, for the local courts had no jurisdiction to try the plaintiff, although it is clear from the testimony of the German witnesses taken 'de bene esse' in this case that there was evidence to support a charge under the Defence Regulation mentioned. The Hong Kong Government had however heard from official sources that the plaintiff might be sent to the United Kingdom to be put on trial for treason. In these circumstances they were somewhat reluctant to allow him unrestricted entry into the Colony, and legal advice was sought as to whether any grounds existed for restricting

his movements. This step was adversely criticised by counsel for the plaintiff, but this court prefers to adopt the view of Lord du Parc in *Christie and Morris vs. Leachinsky* (83 T.L.R. at p. 238), and sees no impropriety in an immigration officer making use of his powers under section 14 of the Immigration Control Ordinance (No. 32 of 1940) if the circumstances afford justification in law for his so doing, even if the real or principal motive is to prevent the escape from justice of the person so detained."

## Documents

"I now proceed to deal with certain submissions of counsel upon Ordinance No. 32 of 1940. The long title runs as follows:—

"An Ordinance to regulate the entry and departure of persons into and out of the Colony, to prohibit the entry of undesirable immigrants and to confer various powers in connexion therewith."

"It is relevant to bear this in mind in construing its provisions. The first point is whether the plaintiff was in possession of a valid travelling document on the day of his arrival. On that evening he was interviewed by Sub-Inspector Kriloff and said 'I have no passport or any other identity papers, all my papers together with my birth certificate were lost when I went into internment camp. I have no money or any valuables either with me or anywhere else.' The plaintiff's evidence differed slightly from this, for he says he mentioned having had an identity certificate which was in his flat at the time of his arrest, but he had no idea where any of his papers were."

"Sub-Inspector Kriloff had however been specifically instructed to find out whether the plaintiff was in possession of a passport or other identity paper or money, and moreover he wished to establish the plaintiff's nationality in connection with enquiries into his activities in Shanghai. It is very unlikely therefore that he would have omitted to enter in the note he made at the time, a reference to such a material document as an identity certificate. Apart from this, I regard Sub-Inspector Kriloff as a more reliable witness than the plaintiff and I accept his evidence on this point."

## Suitable Place

"Following this interrogation, Sub-Inspector Kriloff's notes of the plaintiff's replies were submitted to the defendant who, having taken legal advice, decided to issue an order under section 14 (1) of the Ordinance, directing that the plaintiff be detained at Stanley Prison pending an opportunity to remove him from the Colony. It was contended by Mr. Bernacchi that Stanley Prison is not a suitable place of detention within the meaning of section 14 (1) and he referred to the doctrine of *ejusdem generis*. But the sub-section provides that 'no person may be detained at the depot or other suitable place of detention.' The genus is therefore a place in which persons can be detained and it cannot be denied that Stanley Prison is such a place. Evidence was given that the depots established under section 14 are not at present available for the purpose of the Ordinance, and I am satisfied on the facts that Stanley Prison was not only a suitable, but the most suitable place in which the plaintiff could be detained. I may here say that both the plaintiff and his legal advisers on more than one occasion expressed their appreciation of the courtesy which the plaintiff received from all concerned from the beginning until the end of his detention."

"Upon the signing of the detention order on 21st February, the plaintiff was transported to Stanley where the order was formally read over to him on the same afternoon. During his stay there, he was accorded special treatment and had ready access to his baggage, but he apparently made no attempt to search for his identity certificate until about the 8th March, when he found it. This fact was at once notified to the defendant who took immediate steps to order his release, but as a week-end intervened, the plaintiff's release was not actually effect until the 10th March."

## Possession

"It is contended by Mr. Bernacchi that inasmuch as the plaintiff had an identity certificate in the baggage that accompanied him, he was in possession of it within the meaning of section 9 on 20th February although he was not then aware of the fact, and had not declared it when questioned about it that day. Now 'possession' is a word of wide connotation, its meaning largely depending upon the context in which it is used, and the legislature must be presumed to have been aware of the procedure commonly followed by Immigration Officers i.e. that passengers are required to have their travel documents readily available for inspection, failing which they are not allowed to land. But if the plaintiff's interpretation were adopted, an Immigration Officer would not feel justified in refusing permission to land to a person who could not produce his passport or even to one who declared he had none, unless and until a thorough search had been made of every piece of such passenger's baggage on the off-chance that a travel document might be discovered among it. Such an interpretation would defeat the object of the Ordinance and render it unworkable. In my view therefore, the word 'possession' should be construed as meaning actual and immediate possession, and I hold that the Immigration Officer was entitled to treat the plaintiff as a person who had landed without a valid travel document."

## Bill of Rights

"The next question to be considered is whether the plaintiff contravened the terms of section 9 for having landed without the permission of the Immigration Officer. In support of his contention that there was no contravention, Mr. Bernacchi pointed out that hordes of Chinese aliens are allowed to enter the Colony without let or hindrance and without even going through the formality of applying for permission. He argued from this that there could be no obligation upon a British subject to obtain permission. If the execution of the Ordinance is being dispensed with in the manner described, this would seem to be contrary to a constitutional principle enshrined in the Bill of Rights, but it is not an issue before this Court. The question simply is whether an immigrant, irrespective of race, is required under the terms of the Ordinance to obtain permission before landing in the Colony."

"In further support of his argument on this point, Mr. Bernacchi invited comparison between sections 6 and 9. In the former it is expressly provided that no passenger under inspection may land without the permission of the Immigration Officer, whereas section 9 merely provided that 'the Immigration Officer may, in his discretion, refuse permission to land.' He submitted that the inference to be drawn from this is that if the legislature had intended that permission was obligatory under section 9, it would have said so in plain terms. There is force in this argument and I was attracted by it in the course of the hearing. But after careful consideration, I am unable to adopt it. It is true that where in the same statute and in relation to the same subject matter different terminology is used, it is presumed the alteration has been made intentionally. But this is only a prima-facie presumption, and there are other factors that have to be taken into consideration. Section 14 (read in conjunction with section 9) is one giving powers of arresting or detaining persons in circumstances in which at common law no power of arresting or detaining would exist. It is the duty of the court in construing sections of this nature to balance the two conflicting principles, the one that the liberty of the subject is to be duly safeguarded, the other that the expressed intention of the legislature to give powers of arrest beyond those existing at common law should not be too narrowly construed. (Barnard v. Gorman, 1941 3 A.E.R. at 51.)

## As A Whole

"Moreover, a statute has to be construed as a whole, regard being had to its scheme and object, and, if necessary, to the letter of the law to prevent evasion. Now, the plaintiff's construction would, it seems to me, open the door to a evasion for if it were adopted, an undesirable immigrant who, upon arrival, was not actually inspected, could, by a week-end intervention, the plaintiff's release was not actually effect until the 10th March."

## Taxi-Dancers Petition Mme. Chiang

Shanghai, Sept. 12. Three thousand taxi-dancers are signing a petition to Madame Chiang Kai-shek asking her to lend support to a member of our race to stop the government ban against 'commercialised dancing.' At the same time Shanghai cabarets decided, effective today, to cease serving all alcoholic drinks and food to show the readiness of the cabarets to cooperate in support of the government austerity measures. They said that only water—cold or hot—or tea will be served to customers. The operators claimed that the action would help to conserve food and avoid the 'wasting' of foreign exchange on drinks and refreshments.—United Press.

## Readers' Letters

### Traffic Jams

Sir,—Published figures reveal, and the Police admit, that there are fewer private motor vehicles now than pre-war. And yet, traffic is so very heavy in the central part of town during rush hours that it is out of all proportion to the number of cars licensed.

Perhaps the new Commission of Police does not know that pre-war it was rare to have a traffic jam at the foot of Garden Road. Now this is a daily occurrence particularly at rush hours. Why is this? The answer is simple. Because 3 out of every 5 cars involved in the jam are towing public vehicles—not taxis with meters with stands. Anyone can see (although the Police refuse to see it) that these public vehicles go round and round the square bounded by Des Voeux Road, Queen Victoria Street (Central Market), Queen Road Central, and Jackson Road. Pre-war, these public vehicles were stationed in their respective garages and not allowed to tout. By being allowed to cruise leisurely round this busy section of town they slow down traffic, are a menace to pedestrians, and are the real cause of this traffic jam.

It is rumoured that the whole traffic system in the Central district will be re-organised and a clumsy, devious one way traffic introduced. If the public vehicles are put in their proper places and allowed to run as pre-war there would be no necessity for this change. Why should the whole traffic system be dislocated just because of these totting public vehicles? If they could be controlled pre-war when there were more motor cars, why could they not be controlled now? It is obvious there must be something wrong somewhere.

### OBVIOUS.

## GOVERNOR AT TUNG WAH

His Excellency Sir Alexander Grantham, accompanied by the Honourable Mr. R.R. Todd, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, visited the Tung Wah Hospital on Thursday.

Sir Alexander was met by the Board of Directors who escorted his Excellency through the different wards and introduced him to medical and nursing staffs.

## CATHEDRAL RESTORATION FUND

The following is a list of the Donations received up to September 11th which have not yet been acknowledged in the press:

Jobson & Co.	500.00
Ciba (China) Ltd.	200.00
H. T. Chang	200.00
Anonymous	3,000.00
Restoration Box	7.40

Total.....\$ 3,907.40  
Received up to 4th September 1947 and already acknowledged.....122,834.02

Total Donations Received up to Sept. 11th 1947.....\$126,742.82

## WAR MEMORIAL FUND

In Memory of the late Mr. Fred A. Xavier: The Victoria Recreation Club \$25. Total \$25; Hong Kong Government Contribution \$25; Received to September 11th, 1947 \$2,949,127.62. Grand Total \$2,949,177.62.

The well-known Italian Buddhist Missionary, Venerable Lokanatha, is giving two lectures at Ho Tung Temple in Happy Valley, one on Sunday at 2 p.m. on "Buddhism: The Science of Deliverance," and the second on Monday at 7 p.m. "How to Be Good, Rich, Beautiful and Wise." Chinese interpretation will be given.

# Alleged Sale Of Reconstituted Milk In Bottles

The claim that the bottles of reconstituted milk found in the ice-chest in his shop were for the foks' consumption and that that contained in a milk can was for the purpose of cake-making was made by Lau Wing-tong in his answer to eleven summonses in respect of the manufacture, bottling and exposing for sale of reconstituted milk heard by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

Accused, represented by Mr. C.A. Sutherland, was charged with manufacturing reconstituted milk for sale without a permit; selling the milk without their being pasteurised; filling the containers in unlicensed premises; selling the milk in containers without an outer cover overlapping the lip of, and securely fastened to, the bottles; selling the milk in containers the disc of which failed to bear the name of the dairy in English and the words "Reconstituted Milk" in English, and in Chinese; selling the milk in premises not kept as a dairy and/or milk shop.

Defendant was also accused of selling the milk in bottles the disc of which did not bear the name of the dairymen who pasteurised the milk, or the word "Pasteurised."

## Caught Man

Senior Health Inspector G.H. Sherriff said that he visited 602 Shanghai Street at 3.15 p.m. on Aug. 25 and found, in an ice-chest, some bottles of milk labelled "Wu A Sze Dairy." When he asked where they were purchased he was told a "certain concern" in Nathan Road.

He next visited 602 Nathan Road, ground floor, a licensed eating house and, on looking into the ice-chest, found a large quantity of milk labelled "Wu A Sze Dairy Co. Pasteurised Milk" and "Hung Ning Dairy Farm Fresh Milk."

While he was inspecting this milk, said Mr. Sherriff, he heard footsteps hurrying up the stairs to the cockloft. He followed and saw a man on the roof emptying some white fluid into the scavenging lane. He also saw a wire beater with white fluid on it and a round receptacle in his hand.

Returning to the cockloft, he found a milk can covered with a piece of material. He thought it contained powdered milk. He also found 25 rolls of "Wu A Sze" bottle labels (caps), a number of empty "Challenge" milk powder tins, and several cases of milk powder.

He went down to the ground floor and saw a man coming in with two baskets of milk bottles; defendant tried to "shoe" the man away. In the baskets, he found two delivery receipt books issued to Hop Kee, 65 Temple Street, and Tung Nam, 150 Temple Street.

He took two bottles of milk from the ice-chest, said Mr. Sherriff, and with the other materials seized and the defendant returned to the Kowloon Disinfectant Station.

A bottle of the milk was sent to the Pathological Institute for bacterial count, and the other to the Government Chemist for analytical test. The report from the former stated that the total organisms present were "innumerable" and the choliform organisms 1,000 times greater than permitted.

The Government Chemist's report showed that there was a great deficiency in both solid and non-solid fats. The former was only 2.4 per cent, instead of 3.5 per cent, while the latter was 6.4 per cent, against 8.5 per cent.

The milk the Health Officer declared, was manufactured under unhygienic conditions in the cockloft and kitchen roof. It was sold wholesale for 40 cents per bottle and retailed to consumers at 50 cents.

For Foks.

In reply to Mr. Russ, witness, said that there were about two dozen bottles of "Wu A Sze" milk on one side of the ice-chest and half a dozen of "Hung Ning" on the other side.

There had been no extension or relaxation of the regulation governing the use of outer covers for reconstituted milk, declared witness. Milk sold in cafes and restaurants for consumption on the premises did not come under the dairy and milkshop bye-laws.

Defendant, in evidence, said that the bottles of reconstituted milk found by the Inspector were for his foks' own consumption and/or for the purpose of making cakes.

His shop purchased about ten dozen bottles of pasteurised fresh milk daily from the On Lee and Hung Ning dairies. As these dairies were short of bottles he would usually send some empty bottles when his foks went for the milk.

The On Lee always used his firm's "Wu A Sze" labels on the milk sold to him as the dairy was short of labels.

Lau Tam-yung, manager of the Hung Lee Dairy Farm, declared that his farm supplied defendant's shop with four or five dozen bottles daily. The milk was fresh milk, direct from the cow, and defendant would have to send it for pasteurisation himself.

On His Worship's suggestion, the summons for selling milk in premises not kept as a dairy and/or milk shop was withdrawn. The three summonses referring to the writings on the labels were grouped into one.

Further evidence will be heard on Sept. 23.

## TRADE MISSION HERE

Headed by Mr. T. Kilochand, India's biggest cotton exporter, the Indian Trade Delegation to Japan which passed through Hong Kong in June last arrived back in the Colony yesterday afternoon.

The delegation which includes Mr. J.P. Patel and Mr. Abu Fatch Ali is scheduled to leave for India on Monday.

Mr. F. Chicharg, Mr. Kilochand's Shanghai manager, accompanied the delegation to Hong Kong.

## BENLOW GOLMET

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# OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON SETTLEMENT OF WALK-OUT

A meeting between the Dockyard Employers and the representatives of the Chinese Engineers' Institute under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Labour took place in the Urban Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, September 11, 1947.

The first point for discussion was the question of the remuneration of foremen. The Commissioner of Labour stated that he had that morning interviewed a number of foremen from the various dockyards in the presence of the Union representatives. He had explained to these men that the employers were not prepared to negotiate the terms of their remuneration as part of the questions under negotiation with the Chinese Engineers' Institute.

They maintained that the foremen's wages were a matter for negotiation between the employers and the foremen themselves. He had strongly advised the foremen to negotiate directly with their employers and not to prolong a strike which was affecting the livelihood of over 10,000 persons by endeavouring to have their individual cases made part of a general settlement.

The employers reiterated that they were not prepared to deal with their foremen through the Chinese Engineers' Institute in these negotiations. Representatives of the Union enquired whether, if the foremen were unable to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with their employers, they could bring the matter to the notice of the Labour Commissioner through the Chinese Engineers' Institute, and it was agreed that this course was always open to them.

Representatives of the Union then raised the following eight points:

(i) New entrants to the ranks of skilled time workers to the dockyards to receive pay at not less than the revised minimum rate, plus rehabilitation allowances. This was agreed, and the employers further agreed that apprentices on completion of their apprenticeship should be placed on the revised minimum rate for skilled tradesmen time workers.

## Not Agreed

(ii) Monthly paid workers to receive the same increases as were granted to daily paid time workers as a result of these negotiations. This was not agreed to by the employers, who were not prepared to discuss the emoluments of monthly paid workers with the Union but who stated that each management would consider the grant of appropriate increases to monthly paid workers.

(iii) Workers employed by contractors to be given the same increases as those granted to daily paid time workers. This was not agreed to by the employers; the question of the contractor employees was outside the terms of these negotiations and these men were not employed directly by the dockyards.

(iv) All arrears of pay (pay in hand) earned by the strikers before the strike to be paid by the 2nd day after the strikers returned to work. This was agreed to, the employers promising to pay not later than the 2nd working day after the men returned to work.

(v) The new rates of pay arrived at as a result of these negotiations to be made effective as from the date of the first demand put forward by the Union, i.e. February, 1947. This was not agreed to by the employers.

(vi) All privileges previously enjoyed by the workers to remain unchanged. The employers agreed that conditions of service would not be altered.

(vii) Strikers (both monthly and daily paid) to be paid at the revised rates for the period of the strike; payment to be made within three weeks of return to work. This was not agreed to by the employers.

## No Victimization

The Union representatives then asked if the employers would grant a subsistence allowance for the period of the strike in view of the hardship suffered by the men.

## New Gadget in Supreme Court

The Police Magnetic Wire Recorder, which it is hoped to introduce for use in the Supreme Court, was tested out yesterday morning when Sir Henry Black, Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the Lamb Case.

This instrument is extensively used abroad and was very popular with War Correspondents at the Front.

Dictation or discussion is accurately recorded on stainless steel wire without any effort and played back for transcription with clarity.

Messrs. Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd., are agents for the machine.

## C.J.'s Judgment In The Lamb Case

(Continued from Page 2)

reputably got ashore without passing the Immigration Officer, could not be dealt with under section 14. It is true that under section 9 an Immigration Officer may refuse permission to an immigrant to remain after landing, but this would not bring him within the terms of section 14, for upon Mr. Bernacchi's construction he would not have been refused permission to land, nor would he have landed in contravention of the Ordinance. Neither is the refusal of permission to remain after landing, a ground for dealing with an immigrant under section 14 (1). The construction that the plaintiff invites the Court to place on section 9 would, therefore, in my view, be repugnant to the general purview of the Ordinance and where the language is ambiguous, a construction which would lead to that result should not be adopted. Now, the word "refuse" is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as "to decline (something asked) to a person" and Mr. Lonsdale argues that the use of this word indicates an intention that permission should be sought and that the words "refuse permission" envisage a request coupled with a rejection. I think this is a reasonable construction but putting it at the lowest, it is one that can be adopted without violence to the spirit or language of the section, and since it is in conformity with the scheme of the Ordinance as a whole, the Court should adopt it in preference to the other.

## No Authority

"Objection was taken to this submission on the ground that the defendant, by his pleadings, had admitted false imprisonment over the whole of the period 21st February to 10th March and he could not therefore plead justification for any part of it. As to this, it is well settled that in mitigation of damages a defendant cannot go into evidence which, if proved, would constitute justification. Elsewhere the facts are admitted, I am not aware of any authority which precludes the court, when assessing damages, from considering to what extent, if any, the plaintiff's detention was unlawful. If the court were satisfied that upon a proper construction of the law the plaintiff either had suffered no legal wrong at all or one much less than the defendant had admitted, it would be a manifest absurdity that the court should nevertheless be bound to award him damages based upon an erroneous view of the legal position, merely because the defendant had been wrongly advised.

## Cogent Reasons

"It was further submitted by Mr. Bernacchi that inasmuch as the plaintiff was taken ashore under arrest and never asked permission to land, he cannot be said to have been refused permission to do so. This proposition is not supported by Rex v. Governor of Brixton Prison, Ex parte Lanyon (58 T.L.R. 350). In that case, a deportee from Sierra Leone was taken ashore in England under arrest without his asking for leave to land. The deportee alleged that the Immigration Officer did not inform him that leave to land was refused, but the Court held that these details were of no importance since in one way or another it was clear that leave had not been granted and that being so, his detention was lawful.

"After a careful consideration of the Ordinance as a whole, it appears to me therefore that very cogent reasons could be adduced in support of the defendant's original plea of justification.

"But in his amended Statement of Defence, the defendant admitted paragraph 6 of the amended Statement of Claim (which alleged that the defendant without lawful authority caused the plaintiff to be imprisoned at Stanley from 21st February until 10th March) and proceeded to set out in mitigation facts which had previously been pleaded in justification. Crown Counsel explained that he did this because of the decision in Christie and Morris v. Leachinsky (supra) in view of which he felt that the delay in communicating the detention order to the plaintiff could not be justified. He submitted however that damages could be claimed only in respect of the period between the time of the plaintiff's arrival at Stanley and the reading of the order or alternatively from the signing of the order until its terms were made known to him.

## Nothing to worry about

"Having carefully considered all the circumstances of this rather peculiar case, I have come to the conclusion that in view of the defendant's admission of liability, there should be a verdict for the plaintiff, but I consider he is entitled only to nominal damages which I assess at \$100. As the plaintiff discontinued his claim against two out of the three defendants and abandoned three out of four of the heads of his claim, there will be no order for costs."

## GOLD TAKES A PLUNGE

Sellers dominated the gold market yesterday and brought the price down to \$358 a last after it had opened at \$360.25. At the close the rate was better at \$359.

Barish influence also brought the price of Plaster down. In fact it was a one-way movement almost as soon as the market opened at \$14.00 a 100. After reaching \$12.70 it steadied and closed at \$12.90.

Chinese National Currency futures opened at 13.4 cents and closed at 13 cents for CN\$1,000. Spot was unchanged at 13.55 cents throughout the day.

U.S. dollars were steady at \$5.49 but Sterling relapsed to \$14.15. Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.54.

## Accused Claims Witnesses Telling Lies

Under cross-examination yesterday, Yuen Chu, who is charged with murder, claimed that Li Kan-tai, concubine of the murdered man, had accused him of the crime because he had slept at her house for many nights and she suspected him of having arranged with others to rob her.

The case is being heard before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Puliste, Judge).

Yuen is charged with the murder of Lo Yuk, 70-year-old fertilizer manufacturer, at 15 Shek Kip Mi Street, 2nd floor, on June 2. Mr. A. J. Clifford, assisted by Detective Inspector C. Dowman, is prosecuting on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Marcus A. da Silva has been assigned to the defence by the Crown.

Continuing with his testimony, Yuen said that on the "6th day of the 4th Moon," while in conversation with the deceased, the latter asked him how much he would require to start a business. Yuen said that he told the deceased he would require HK\$10,000, which deceased replied that this was far too much and that he could carry on a business with less.

## Cash Box

Deceased then brought out the cash box and said that with such a cash box full of HK\$10 notes, he could start a business. Yuen said that deceased also mentioned that the cash box had previously been used to keep bank notes, but was not then being used for this purpose.

Before putting the cash box away, deceased further mentioned to him. It was suggested in the course of the hearing that the proper course would have been to release the plaintiff before the reading of the order and re-arrest him immediately after. I see no reason why this pantomime should have been gone through and in any case, as Lord Simonds observed in Leachinsky's case, the difference between being arrested on one side of the door or the other is unsubstantial, so the rule of "de minimis" would apply.

## Peculiar Case

"What then should be the measure of damages for the very brief period intervening between the making of the order and its notification to the plaintiff? Lord du Parcq in the same case speaks of 'the omission to tell a person who is arrested at, or within a reasonable time of, the arrest, with what offence he is charged.' Can the time that elapsed in the present case between the making and the notification of the order be regarded as unreasonable? I do not think so. And what actual damage did the plaintiff sustain by the postponement of reading the order until his arrival at Stanley? I cannot see that it made any practical difference whether the order was read before or after. Another circumstance that should, I think, be taken into consideration is that the plaintiff largely contributed to his detention by his own acts and omissions: in the first place by declaring that he had no travel documents and in the second by delaying to look for them until 8th March. The defendant stated that if the plaintiff had produced his emergency certificate on 21st February, he would not have ordered his detention, and this is borne out by the fact that when the certificate was eventually brought to his notice, he at once ordered the plaintiff's release. It may be noted further also that it was open to the plaintiff to have appealed to the Governor-in-Council under section 19 but he did not avail himself of this right. Lastly, the Hong Kong Government has (somewhat Quixotically) disbursed more than \$1700 for the plaintiff's board and lodging since his release to enable him to take the present proceedings against itself. I say this because although the action is nominally against certain officers, the real defendant is the Government of Hong Kong, as is shown by the foregoing facts and the course of the negotiations that took place.

"Having carefully considered all the circumstances of this rather peculiar case, I have come to the conclusion that in view of the defendant's admission of liability, there should be a verdict for the plaintiff, but I consider he is entitled only to nominal damages which I assess at \$100. As the plaintiff discontinued his claim against two out of the three defendants and abandoned three out of four of the heads of his claim, there will be no order for costs."

## APPLICATIONS FOR MATRIC

The Director of Education announces that applications for entry to the January 1948 London University Matriculation Examination must be made on forms now available at the Education Office, 3rd Floor, Windsor House. No application will be accepted after October 3, 1947.

Students considering entry to London University External Degree Examinations are warned that it is necessary to register as an external student of the University a considerable time before the actual date of the examination. Further information may be obtained on application to the Education Office.

Charged with being the keeper of an opium den at 6 Wing Wo Street, 1st floor, Chan Kau, 48, was fined \$250 or one month by Mr. F.X. d'Almada at Central yesterday. Two smokers were each fined \$25 or three days.

## RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.55 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. V.L.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.  
12.35 p.m.—Harry James and His Orchestra.  
1.00 p.m.—"Stitch" Vocal at the Piano and Stephen Grappelli and His Musicians.  
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.  
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
1.15 p.m.—Edmundo Ros and His Cuban Band.  
1.30 p.m.—"From the Show"—Light Opera.  
2.30 p.m.—Close Down.  
6.30 p.m.—Light Variety.  
7.00 p.m.—Student "Unit Request" Bill Hickey. Calling—711—Student, N.A.A.  
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.  
8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.  
8.15 p.m.—Hawley and Lansdowne Piano Duets.  
8.20 p.m.—"Personality Interview" with Margaret Lockwood.  
8.30 p.m.—London Playhouse "The Masked Ball."  
8.30 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service: "The Masked Ball."  
8.45 p.m.—"We Sing for You" Owen Carter and Charles Kallman.  
9.00 p.m.—"Northumbrian" Kenneth Sorensen.  
9.15 p.m.—Alfred Gifford (Piano) and Jacques Thibaud (Violin).  
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.  
10.10 p.m.—Weather Report.  
10.15 p.m.—"Cantata" and Dance Music.  
10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

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fice of the Chinese Maritime Customs,  
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"Operation Oasis" Ended  
British Troops Criticised By JewishNew Voice  
Goes On  
The Air

Washington, Sept. 11.  
The U.S. State Depart-  
ment announced that a  
new 50 kilowatt United  
States relay transmitter  
in Manila commenced  
operation today, relay-  
ing the official "Voice of  
America" programmes  
from the present Hono-  
lulu relay station.

The first relay included  
statements by the Assistant  
Secretary of State, Mr. Wil-  
lam Benton; the Chinese Am-  
bassador, Dr. Wellington Koo;  
the Philippine Ambassador,  
Prince Wan Waihayakon; and  
the Philippine Minister, Mr.  
Narciso Ramos.  
First reception reports from  
Asia were said to indicate that  
the new relay station was com-  
ing in with a strong signal.  
Mr. Benton in his statement  
said:  
"We hope the people of the  
Far East will regard this addi-  
tion to the Voice of the United  
States as one more  
means of realizing the great  
goal of all peoples—building  
of peace through mutual un-  
derstanding and building of  
understanding through free ex-  
change of ideas and informa-  
tion."

The official "Voice of Ameri-  
ca" maintains broadcasting  
schedules daily in relays to the  
Pacific and the Far East in  
English, Chinese, Korean,  
Siamese, Annamese, French  
and Malay.—United Press.

News Correspondent  
More Terrorism In  
Jerusalem

Hamburg, Sept. 11.  
"Operation Oasis" was com-  
pleted today when,  
shortly after noon, three British troop-car-  
rying trucks took 62 Jewish "ring-leaders," who  
had been held here for two days, to Poppen-  
dorf camp.

The special security measures which the British  
had taken, in anticipation of possible trouble  
both here and at the camp, proved unneces-  
sary.

The departure of the group  
here and its arrival at Poppen-  
dorf camp some 22 hours later  
were carried off without any  
incident.  
Forty MPs and British civil  
police accompanied the convey-  
ance to Poppendorf camp, eight  
miles northeast of Luebeck.  
When the group arrived, re-  
fugees inside massed near the  
gate and greeted their com-  
rades with loud singing and  
cheering.

A previous order to place  
the group in a special guarded  
enclosure at the camp was can-  
celled at the last moment by  
Air Vice-Marshal, H. V.  
Champion de Crespigny, Re-  
gional Commissioner of Schles-  
wig-Holstein.  
The Commissioner was said  
to feel segregation would only  
cause renewed discontent  
among the camp inmates, who  
already were embittered about  
the arrest of the men.—United  
Press.

## BORS. Criticised

London, Sept. 11.  
The British troops at Ham-  
burg assisting at the disem-  
barkation of the "Hannymede"

HIROSHIMA MAY STILL  
AFFECT WORLD

Chicago, Sept. 12.  
Minute "timebombs" planted in germ cells of sur-  
vivors of the atomic bomb attacks on Japan  
eventually will kill hundreds of thousands of  
persons throughout the world, possibly includ-  
ing even descendants of men who made the  
bomb, a scientist said today.  
Dr. H. J. Muller, Professor of Zoology in Indiana  
University and 1946 Nobel prize winner, said  
that as many persons may die later as were  
killed directly by the blasts at Hiroshima and  
Nagasaki as a result of mutations caused by  
radioactive bombs.

"In other words there have  
been planted hundreds of thou-  
sands of minute timebombs in  
the survivors' germ cells of far  
more delayed action than any  
timebombs hitherto devised,  
resulting in the spattering of  
hundreds of thousands of  
deaths from now on through the  
very distant future," he said.

"Even if these germ cells are  
those of our enemies it is like-  
ly that by the time most of  
the timebombs go off, the  
mutated genes will have be-  
come disseminated so far and  
wide throughout the world,  
with its ever increasing rate of  
communication and migration,  
that many of our descendants  
too will have been affected by  
hereditary injuries."

"The effect on the future of  
the far bigger and better  
atomic bombs now being con-  
templated, if not already made,  
I must leave to your own im-  
agination."

**Mutations**  
Dr. Muller, who won the  
Nobel prize in medicine and  
physiology for the discovery  
that mutations can be produced  
by X-rays, explained that  
mutation is an unpremeditated  
chemical change in the gene  
produced by an operation of  
"blind" chemical processes and  
it always tends to change the  
population.

Over a period of thousands  
of years radiation can make  
many persons infertile or com-  
pletely sterile through muta-  
tions, Muller said.  
"Damage enough could prob-  
ably be done if there is world-  
wide misuse of atomic energy  
to result in the genetic dying  
out of a number of people equal  
to several times more than the  
population of the earth at any  
one time."

He added, however, that  
these "deaths" would be scat-  
tered over so many future gen-  
erations that they would not so  
drastically affect any single  
generation.  
"If, however, exposure to  
radiation were repeated in this  
way generation after genera-

Allies Pull  
Out Of Italy

Rome, Sept. 11.  
The withdrawal of British  
and United States troops from  
Italy in accordance with the  
terms of the Italian peace  
treaty will begin tomorrow  
morning, Lieutenant-General  
John C. H. Lee, acting Allied  
Supreme Commander in the  
Mediterranean area, said at a  
press conference here today.

Allied forces will be with-  
drawn from the Morgan Line  
of demarcation between the  
Anglo-American and the Yugo-  
slav zones of occupation on the  
Italy-Yugoslavia frontier on  
Monday next.

On the same day, British and  
American troops will evacuate  
by ship the Pola area, south  
of Trieste, which passes under  
Yugoslav control.—Reuter.

Insulted U.S.  
Mission

Athens, Sept. 11.  
Two men found guilty of  
publishing guerrilla communi-  
cations and remarks insulting to  
Dwight D. Eisenhower, head of  
the American mission here, were  
sentenced to 25 months in pri-  
son and fined 1,820,000 drach-  
mas each today. Three other  
defendants were acquitted.  
Those convicted were Michael  
Krykos, editor of the news-  
paper "Eleftheri Ellada," and  
Hercules Djathas of the paper's  
staff, who is in hiding and who  
was tried in absentia.

Those acquitted were Dimi-  
trios Partanides and Constanti-  
nos Gavrielidis, members of  
the EAM Central Committee,  
and John Kallonas, manager of  
the newspaper.—United Press.

It could in time succeed in  
destroying the human gene  
system beyond recovery.—  
United Press.

## Secret Interview

Luebeck, Sept. 12.  
In a press interview con-  
ducted inside a refugee camp  
heavily guarded by British sol-  
diers, the reputed commander  
of the "Exodus Jews" on  
Thursday threatened violent  
action if the British continued  
to refuse them admission to  
Palestine.

"We have no retreat," said  
the leader, who claimed he was  
a representative of Hagannah,  
the underground "Jewish de-  
fense" army. "This is a mat-  
ter of life and death. Nothing  
can stop us!"

The interview was given to  
three American correspondents  
in a "cloak and dagger  
atmosphere." The were taken  
to the leader by other camp  
inmates through closely guard-  
ed corridors of the camp bar-  
ricades. They were not allow-  
ed to see the leader's face as  
he spoke from behind a curtain  
of linen bedsheet. His  
answers in Hebrew were relayed  
by an interpreter.

The leader said he was born  
in Palestine 25 years ago. He  
said he had been in command  
of the Jews on the "Exodus"  
from the start of their voyage,  
which ended off the Palestine  
coast in July when the Royal  
Navy intercepted and rammed  
the ship. The leader said he  
had organized secret immigration  
in Europe before the Jews  
sailed from France.—Associated  
Press.

## Terrorism

Jerusalem, Sept. 11.  
A group of masked men  
(tentatively identified as mem-  
bers of Hagannah) tonight kid-  
napped another youth—the  
second abduction in 24 hours—  
in what private sources hinted  
was part of an all-out Hagannah  
campaign to curtail Irgun ac-  
tivities.

Both the kidnapped youths  
were believed to be Irgun mem-  
bers with a large number of  
underground exploits of their  
record.

If Hagannah is responsible, it  
is expected the victims would  
be "investigated" and possibly  
"punished" before being re-  
leased.—United Press.

## More Refugees

Kyrenia (Cyprus) Sept. 11.  
A party of 198 Jewish illegal  
immigrants from the detention  
camps here sailed for Haifa  
today from Famagusta, under  
the August quota of Palestine  
immigration certificates.

Sir Godfrey Collins, former  
Chief Secretary to the Bombay  
Government, today took over  
the post of Civil Administrator  
for the immigrant camps.—  
Reuter.

British Housewives  
In A Uproar

London, Sept. 11.  
A meeting of the British Housewives League here  
began and ended today in an uproar, as special  
details of Bobbies hovered about in the event  
of possible bloodshed.

The meeting, attended by about 500 branch secre-  
taries and members, was charged with an at-  
mosphere of excitement over rumours of a re-  
volt against the League chairmanship of  
Dorothy Crisp. They were not disappointed.

At one point there was a  
wild scramble to capture the  
microphone, which reached a  
climax when the opposition suc-  
ceeded in disconnecting the ap-  
paratus.

The meeting carried on with  
screams and shouts from the  
platform as well as from the  
body of the hall, while electri-  
cians rushed in to repair the  
damage.

At other times, minor fights  
broke out in which handbags  
and umbrellas were used free-  
ly.

The crux of the argument re-  
volved around Miss Crisp and  
Mrs. Hart, the deposed treas-  
urer.

The latter accused Miss Crisp  
of maintaining a secret, polit-  
ical fund and spending League  
funds on entertaining  
wealthy friends.

**Boos And Cheers**  
After attempts to shout down  
each other, accompanied by  
boos and cheers from the au-  
dience, Miss Crisp attempted to  
break up the meeting by send-  
ing the delegates to lunch, but  
the bickering continued in the  
corridors and on the street.

The afternoon session was  
practically a repeat perform-  
ance. It reached the high  
point when Mrs. Irene Love-  
lock, the League founder and  
president, fainted as frail wo-  
men crowded about the plat-  
form. She had to be taken  
home by her husband. Short-  
ly afterwards the meeting was  
adjourned indefinitely.—Reuter.

## An Admission

London, Sept. 11.  
An admission was made that  
the allegedly non-political  
group had accepted £1,760  
from an anti-government or-  
ganization.

Miss Dorothy Crisp conced-  
ed that the Road Haulage As-  
sociation, (which is fighting  
the planned nationalization of  
transport) had financed the  
meeting at the Albert Hall.

Miss Crisp and Irene Love-  
lock, founder of the League,  
claimed that the show of hands,  
marked by many outbursts on  
the floor, had demonstrated  
confidence in their adminis-  
tration. Spent for those who  
want the nationwide organiza-  
tion to be non-political instead  
of a constant critic of the La-  
bour Government, Mrs. Helen  
Hart, Treasurer, said:  
"Politics is the loudest thing  
in the world."—United Press.

stalls in Btavin streets and  
squares.

The resemblance ended with  
the outside of the packet. The  
cigarettes are badly made local  
stuff reeking of ammonia.

In the two factories traced  
by the detectives, large quanti-  
ties of both "Camelus" and  
"Philippine" were discovered  
and confiscated.—United Press.

Bandit  
Outrage  
In Malaya

Singapore, Sept. 11.  
The two Malayan  
policemen who were in-  
jured in a clash yester-  
day with bandits on the  
Siam-Malayan border  
died today, bringing the  
total deaths to 11—five  
policemen and six civilians.

Twelve civilians were also  
injured in the attack, when the  
band swooped on two civilian  
buses with a lorry escort.  
Reports reaching here today  
said that two of the policemen  
were killed with bayonets.  
After firing on the convoy  
with rifles and Sten guns from  
the surrounding hills, the band-  
its swooped down to kill and  
plunder.

They left a note demanding  
\$30,000,000 from the inhabitants  
of Likan Intan, a nearby village.  
One bandit then sounded a  
bugle and his comrades formed  
up and marched off into the  
jungle in good order.—Reuter.

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Not Quite  
Real Thing

Batavia, Sept. 11.  
At the request of the Ameri-  
can Consulate-General in Bata-  
via, the NEI criminal investiga-  
tion department succeeded to-  
day in tracing two small fac-  
tories producing cigarettes  
called "Camelus" and "Philip-  
pine" which apart from very  
minor differences outwardly  
looked exactly like the "Camel"  
and "Philippine" brands.  
For some time, rows of  
"Camelus" and "Philippine"  
cigarettes could be seen next to  
the real thing on black market

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## HABEAS CORPUS

One thing emerges clearly from the Lamb Case: if the law is as argued by Crown Counsel, and interpreted by the Court, the time is overdue for revision of the law. The most ardently fought for and jealously preserved of our human rights—the very cornerstone of the democratic way of life—is the freedom of the subject and the right of any man, suspected of wrongdoing, great or small, to immediate trial by his peers. This Court, said Sir Henry Blackall, in his judgment, “sees no impropriety in an Immigration Officer making use of his powers if circumstances afford justification in law for his so doing, even if the real or principal motive is to prevent the escape from justice of the person so detained.” We can see only oppression and the abuse of power. It is a well recognised procedure in police work to hold a suspect on a minor charge while investigations into a graver offence are being investigated; and none will challenge its virtues since there is no infringement of the code requiring that the suspect be produced before a Magistrate within 48 hours of his arrest. It is a vastly different matter, and we are coming to a pretty pass, when it is possible to hold a man 19 days ostensibly for a piffling immigration offence and it is not considered necessary to prefer charges, to test the Immigration Officer's authority before a Court or to give the detainee an opportunity of offering a defence. In British law a man is entitled to be free until he has been found guilty by a properly constituted Court. To throw a man into Stanley Prison under an Ordinance which was drafted before the war for the purpose of controlling the unwanted influx of Chinese into Hong Kong, repudiates the need either for proven guilt or just punishment. With the merits of the Lamb Case, as such, we are not particularly concerned. There is, in the circumstances, however, a vital principle involved. Only in times of the greatest national emergency are we prepared, in the interest of the common weal, to surrender, even temporarily, those principles affecting the liberty of the subject for which our forefathers struggled. Even then, if we acquiesce, in time of great peril, in the limitation of those rights, it has always been by force of a distasteful necessity and on the clearest understanding that the power entrusted to authority would be used with the greatest possible care and discrimination and relinquished at the earliest opportunity. If it is still possible to detain a man for 19 days without any specific charge being brought against him, the only fair inference is that familiarity with an unaccustomed power has bred contempt and that the high value of our treasured personal liberty has been forgotten. Of the responsible officials, it is impossible to believe that they acted in any conscious sense of exceeding the reasonable limits of their authority. If they did not, their action is all the more alarming in its revelation of a disregard of the need for utmost care in the way such powers should be applied. If they did, they display that contempt of personal rights and liberties which has been, and still is, one of the hallmarks of the totalitarian ideology which the world has fought so desperately to eradicate. His Honour the Chief Justice came close to exposing the inherent weakness of the Immigration Officer's position when he said: “If the execution of the Ordinance is being dispensed with in the manner described (the free movement without check or hindrance of Chinese nationals) this would seem to be contrary to a constitutional principle enshrined in the Bill of Rights, but it is not an issue before this Court.” Be that as it may, it is the most important issue involved in the public interest: which the relentless pursuit of misguided persons years after their alleged offences does nothing to change.

# U.S. SHIELD FOR JAPAN

By O.H. Brandon

Whatever Russia says, the United States Government is determined to call a conference in Washington in September or October to draft the peace treaty for the Far Eastern partner of the defeated Axis—Japan.

Russia rejected the American proposal to submit the Japanese peace treaty discussions to an eleven-nation conference, and made the counter-proposal that the Council of Foreign Ministers, including the representative of China, should prepare the treaty concerning Japan.

But the United States has decided to lift the drafting of the Japanese peace terms out of the veto-infested Council of Foreign Ministers.

The United States contends that a clause of the Potsdam agreement states that the Council of Foreign Ministers was created for the purpose of dealing only with European peace terms.

The United States Department puts it this way: “If Russia should be absent from the eleven-nation parley this autumn, it would not be a case of the other Powers excluding Russia, but of Moscow boycotting the peace efforts.”

## Easy Peace

The American treaty proposals are complete. These proposals promise an easy peace to Japan. Japan will lose all territories outside the Japanese mainland, but in the American view the industrial power of Japan, with the exception of her war industries, should not be throttled.

Differences are bound to arise among the nations who are to pass judgment on Japan at the treaty discussions, but there will be fewer snags than arose over the peace treaty for Germany.

The Far Eastern Commission, which consists of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Britain, and the United States of America, has been meeting in Washington for the past eighteen months, and has succeeded in hammering out many common principles in preparation for the peace parley.

Whatever differences may arise, they will not be confined to those between the United States of America and Russia, China,

the Philippines and Britain, and treaty controls limited to such basic industries as steel and oil, and on imports of raw materials.

While the Americans see in Japan's highly competitive textile industry one of the principal sources of paying her own way towards recovery, Britain is mindful of how Japan before the war, thanks to cheap labour, deprived Lancashire of much of its export market.

Among Japan's pre-war territorial possessions only the Ryukyu Island group is likely to become a serious bone of contention. Okinawa, the island which was conquered only after the loss of thousands of American lives, is in this group.

Russia last Spring unexpectedly agreed to American trusteeship over the former Japanese mandated islands, but Molotov then also dropped a hint that in return he would expect some part in the administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

The United States, because of the important strategic position of Ryukyu, is certain to oppose such a demand. The U.S. considers Japan its main sphere of influence. It has almost complete control there thanks to General Douglas MacArthur, and it hopes that the peace conference will not upset General MacArthur's present policy.

## The Conflict

His views may have been influenced by General MacArthur, who would like to see post-

## THERE WAS NO ROAD BACK

By JOHN ROBERTS

There are three Germans in Teheran today, former members of Hitler's Wehrmacht, who may be said to have special

cause to love the country of their adoption better than the country of their birth.

Guenter Ritzler was just twenty-three years of age and a young officer in a German Panzer Corps when the Nazis launched their legions eastward in their massive bid to overrun the vast territories of the U.S.S.R.

Guenter Ritzler had the mis-

fortune, as he considered then, to be taken prisoner by the Russians in the fighting at Litz. After a spell of road-making near the Turkish border, he was sent to a Russian prison-camp situated at a distance of about a hundred and fifty kilometres from the Persian border. In this prison camp he fell in with two other captives who had entered Russia with Hitler's invading hordes—Gustav Sengotta, an older man, formerly an inspector of police, and one Klemmeyer, a sergeant-major in the Luftwaffe.

The prospect of remaining as 'guests' of Soviet Russia for an indefinite period did not commend itself to these three birds of passage. They developed other notions, and, in short, resolved to escape together and flee to Persia.

They succeeded in giving their captors the slip, made the journey of a hundred and fifty kilometres to the frontier of Persia, shook the Russian dust off their feet and shortly afterwards found themselves in Tabriz, in Azerbaijan. Here they were interned by the Persian authorities, and in due course were sent to Teheran.

At first they were kept under restraint by the military police there, but after a time they were released, given immigrant permits and, believe it or not, they received every assistance in the power of the authorities to find ways of earning their livelihood.

For a while they enjoyed the luxury of living as guests at the Officers' Club, but presently they all found employment, and Teheran added three self-supporting citizens to its population.

Today you may meet any one of these three former members of the erstwhile German Armed Forces in the streets of the Persian capital—and they are in comfortable enough circumstances, each of them the very picture of a solid worker with a steady job.

Guenter Ritzler, one-time officer in a German Panzer Corps, is an inspector for a big firm of construction engineers, and is earning a good salary making roads for the Ministry.

Gustav Sengotta, inspector of police in days of yore, will be glad to drive you about Teheran any time you care to hail him in the smart taxi which he owns himself.

Klemmeyer, once sergeant-major in the late unlamented German Luftwaffe, is a familiar figure at the wheel of the Swiss Minister's car, and is rather proud of the fact that he is regarded as one of the smartest chauffeurs in town.

Fate has led these three 'escapists' to a land where sympathy and kindness have given them the second chance that many a man—and doubtless many a German in these latter days—has sometimes longed for.

The Russians have never made any attempt to get the trunks back; it seems unlikely that Germany will ever get them back; and they may safely reckon that, for them, the evils of War have at last led them to the blessings of peace and plenty.

## Bitter Accusation Of Russia

Lake Success, Sept. 12.

The United Nations Atomic Commission on Thursday adopted its second report to the Security Council 10-1 with Russia opposing and Poland abstaining. The ballot came after the United States and Russia bitterly accused each other of obstructing the work of the Commission.

Fredrik H. Osborn, United States atomic deputy, charged on

Thursday that Russia has consistently attempted to obstruct constructive work in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Answering the slashing attack on the United States by Russia on Wednesday, Osborn told the Commission that Russia must realise that the only atomic control treaty acceptable to peoples of the world “will be one which does away with national rivalries” and provides “real security.”

Osborn said the United States approves “wholeheartedly” the second report now before the Commission. In direct answer to Russia, he said:

“The representative of the Soviet Union has charged that others than himself have stated that agreement was impossible. That is not my view. Such a statement is without foundation in fact, as is proved by the records of this commission and its committee, which show also that the Soviet Union has consistently, since the beginning of our work, attempted to impede the desires of the majority to formulate specific proposals.”

## Count For Nothing?

“Do the views of 10 of the nations at present represented on this Commission and of the three other nations who voted with the majority for the first (atomic) report count for nothing? Must we conclude that agreement is possible only on the basis of terms laid down by the Soviet Union, which would place no effective restraint on aggressive nations?” Brazil and China joined the United States, Canada, France and Britain in approval of the second report. Poland served notice that important parts of the document were unacceptable and she would abstain on the final vote.—Associated Press.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Central Air Transport announced the opening today of a new line linking Shanghai with Hong Kong and Peking. Converted C-40 planes will be flying to Hong Kong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to Peking every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Associated Press.

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



“Before we begin, do you mind giving me that blonde's telephone number?”

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

“The Authority on Authority”

## MOST SATISFYING PLAY

One of the most satisfying single plays you can make is that in which you force an opponent to waste the high trump on a side suit trick you would be sure to lose anyway, while you discard a worthless card from your other hand, and thereby promote a small trump into a trick-winning card. That sounds like an elaborate description, and it is, but the play occurs so seldom that it is entitled to whatever description is necessary.

SK 652  
HA Q 8742  
D 75  
C 6  
SJO HKJ963  
DQJ106  
C74

SA 843  
H None  
DAK 82  
CAK 83  
(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable).

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1C
Pass	1H	Pass	2S
Pass	4S	Pass	6S

It required gingerly management to bring that contract home. Lee Hazen, who has won most of the national championships and is now the general counsel for the American Contract Bridge League, did it in a snappy rubber game. He won the diamond Q lead with the K, laid down the club K and A in preparing for some ruffs.

then decided to protect himself against over-ruffs by scoring the spade K and A, leaving only the Q out as the sole trick winner to which he could afford losing.

Next he scored the club Q, ruffed the club 3 with the spade 5, discarded the club 5 on the heart A, ruffed the heart 2 with the spade 4, scored the diamond A, ruffed the diamond 2 with the spade 6 and then made the crucial lead of the heart Q. In his own hand he still retained the spade 8 and diamond 8. East, who had to play before him, had the spade Q and club J. If he discarded the club, the spade 8 would ruff, making the 12th trick for Mr. Hazen. Instead, East ruffed with the spade Q, whereupon Mr. Hazen discarded his diamond and kept the little spade to ruff East's club on the final trick.

## Tomorrow's Problem

SK 652  
HA Q 8742  
D 75  
C 6  
SJO HKJ963  
DQJ106  
C74

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1C
Pass	1H	Pass	2S
Pass	4S	Pass	6S

It required gingerly management to bring that contract home. Lee Hazen, who has won most of the national championships and is now the general counsel for the American Contract Bridge League, did it in a snappy rubber game. He won the diamond Q lead with the K, laid down the club K and A in preparing for some ruffs.

## “Coals To Newcastle” Is Small Stuff

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

The man who sold refrigerators to the Eskimos or brought coal to Newcastle had nothing on William Brooks, a Philadelphia business man who is begging SCAP to let him bring silk to Japan.

The Japanese, according to Brooks, favour the idea, but the stunned officials of the foreign trade division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section are still undecided.

In the month since his arrival, 31-year-old Brooks has fired more propositions at the Japanese than he fired bullets while a private with the 27th Division in Okinawa.

He has established himself as a “holy terror” not only with the occupation authorities but also with his competitors, who privately are mourning because he bought \$150,000 worth of manufactured pearls after they had said SCAP was asking too high a price.

His plans are to bring American wool, cotton, rayon, nylon and silk—yes, silk—to be processed here by the Japanese under the supervision of American designers catering in American suits.

Brooks said he had received no official word regarding his proposal under which he would sell

“All I want is permission to invest yen in Japan. I do not even want to buy exportables. Just invest it, say in ball parks,” he said.

He attributed the failure of the Japanese coal programme to lack of incentive among the miners who, he claimed, would work harder for American cigarettes and other consumer items.

Brooks charged foreign trade officials with “lack of imagination” but admitted they were right in rejecting his earlier proposition to import old clothes into Japan, sell them for yen, buy cultured pearls with yen and sell the pearls for dollars in America.

“Even so, I was prepared to pay SCAP customs duty on the clothes,” he said.—United Press.

## The Hong Kong Government Civil Service List for 1947

We have been entrusted by the Government with the Printing and Publishing of the only 1947 Edition of the Civil Service List. This edition, the first since 1941, will contain about 400 pages, and will be ready for publication at the end of September. All orders for copies (820 each) should be forwarded not later than the 15th September to the Secretary:—  
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# 45-NATION CONFERENCE ON DOLLAR SHORTAGE

## AUSTERITY NOTE

London, Sept. 11. Public dinner in Britain were limited to 100 guests by a Government "Save Dollars" order announced today. Licenses for a bigger banquet would be given when a reasonable proportion of overseas visitors were present, particularly when it meant boosting Britain's export trade, the Ministry of Food announced. The restrictions would also be raised for dinners in connection with international conferences.—Reuter.

## LIFELINE SAGGING BADLY

London, Sept. 11. Britain's Mediterranean lifeline running from Gibraltar through Malta and Cyprus to Palestine and the Suez Canal, is sagging badly at the eastern end, says the "New York Times" correspondent in London.

If Palestine goes, as appears likely, and with what is left of Egypt going fast, new British bases must be found.

British East Africa has been chosen, particularly Kenya, with advance bases in the Sudan and British Somaliland, and still more advanced posts in Transjordan and Iraq.

There is the possibility, however, that Libya might replace Egypt and Palestine to bolster up the Mediterranean position. But it is too uncertain and as a second line the British have decided to develop British East Africa and extend the line of air bases westward across the Sudan to Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

The line would be based on airports built by the United States and pioneered by Pan American Airways during the war at Bathurst, Boloma, Accra on the Gold Coast, Malindi on the East African coast, and Khartoum in the Sudan.—Reuter.

More than 300 experts on high finance today crowded into the central hall of the Institute of Civil Engineers in a quiet back street off Whitehall for formal opening by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, of the second annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Seated at a horseshoe table beneath two blazing chandeliers and a giant roof painting of "Britannia prostrate," the delegates unanimously approved a joint 24-point agenda which, despite its varied character, is almost sure to resolve itself into a 15-day 45-nation discussion on the great dollar shortage.

Both the agenda for the Board of Governors of the Fund, which will be submitted to the conference tomorrow, Mr. Dalton said.

"The world is confronted with a seriously unbalanced trade, with an urgent problem of financing international payments, and with several shortages of goods for reconstruction and even for maintaining minimum consumption standards in many countries."

"The consumption of food and other goods is being severely restricted, and, in general, held considerably below the prewar level."

"In most of Europe and the Far East, deficiencies in consumption and housing have already endangered the health of the people and impaired the efficiency of labour."

Mr. Dalton recalled that since the first annual meeting of the two institutions, six new members—Australia, Italy, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and Venezuela—had joined the two institutions and expressed the hope that, before long, a number of other countries would become members.

"The magnitude of the task of reconstruction was far greater than was foreseen in 1945 and 1946 when most of the credits were made available."

"Moreover, the sharp rise in prices had reduced the value of the credits in the acquiring of imports."

Reconstruction was far from complete and there was a grave danger that the reconstruction effort of a number of countries would soon receive a serious setback because of the lack of means to continue essential imports, Mr. Dalton said.

"Events have overrun all our calculations. Particularly in the last few months, there has been a very marked and rapid worsening in the economic position and prospects of almost all the countries represented here."

"I can say nothing at all. Don't you know we are sworn to secrecy?"

Opening the second meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Mr. Dalton, telling the assembled experts that they were now facing "a grave new challenge," said:

"Particularly in the last few months, there has been a very marked and rapid worsening in the economic position and prospects of almost all the countries represented here."

## CHINESE COMMUNISTS NOT OBDUROTE

Peiping, Sept. 12. After two months' arduous travel, mostly afoot and on muleback, Jack Dodds, 25-year-old Canadian who was with the Communists, then retreated from Yanan in March, arrived in Peiping with the "purely personal impression" that the Reds would be willing to reopen peace negotiations if Nanking offered "favourable terms."

Dodds, however, emphasised to the Associated Press that the morale of the Communists was high and said that he had never heard any of them even mention the possibility of a Red defeat.

Dodds, who belongs to the "Friends Service Unit," a Quaker organization which operates in both Nationalist and Communist territory, served as a laboratory technician with the International Peace Hospital which was transferred from Yanan ten days before the Nationalists took the city, has been moved six more times since then, and was split into four sections.

Dodds, who comes from Toronto, worked with the first section of the hospital situated (he said) "somewhere in Shensi, west of the Yellow River." He refused to divulge the exact location. Dodds was escorted by a 50-year-old interpreter from Shensi to Communist Relief Hqs. in southern Hopen, from which point he completed his journey to the Nationalist lines and Peiping in an UNRRA truck. He wore Communist-made clothing and shoes.

He said that as each Communist area was "essentially an autonomous unit" he was delayed for days on end waiting for clearance from one section to the next, but otherwise he experienced no difficulties during the journey.

Anti-Americanism in the Communist areas, he said, was strong and widespread, with posters in every village berating America for her "imperialistic policy" and aid to Chiang Kai-shek. Many villagers in the Communist territory seemed to believe that the Americans were actually fighting as Allies of the Nationalists. Several times he was mistaken for an American and heard the villagers speculate as to whether or not he was a prisoner of war.

Dodds said that he left Shensi to return to Canada to study medicine but six other foreigners were still working with the International Peace Hospital—Frank Miles, mechanic, of Salem, Oregon; Margaret Stanley, nurse, of Oakbrook, Iowa; Doctors Douglas Clifford, of Ford, New Zealand, and Peter Bailey, of London; and Mr. and Mrs. Eric Hughes, of London.

He was carrying with him the first letters to their families since last March.—Associated Press.

## Neptune Let Truman Off

Aboard USS "Missouri," Sept. 11.

King Neptune let President Truman off easy today but gave the Presidential assistant, John R. Steelman, and others the full treatment, including mustard massages, doses of quinine, dunking in the pool, electric shocks and a sound paddling by sailors swinging canvas clubs.

Bearded old Neptune Rex passed out briny justice as President Truman and some 1,500 other "pollywogs" were converted into "shellbacks" by crossing the Equator. The President had to make a speech

and daughter Margaret had to sing "Anchors Aweigh" as part of the traditional hazing ceremonies.—United Press.

## Hong Kong Don't Copy!

Canberra, Sept. 11. A new method of making rain by spraying a preparation of calcium chloride on available clouds is to be tried by the Australian Council for Scientific Research. Successful experiments have already been carried out in Australia with dry ice, but it is believed that the new preparation will be far more effective and will cause rain to fall over a wider range of cloud types.—Reuter.

## Parliament's Mission To China

London, Sept. 11. According to present arrangements, the members of the British Parliamentary Mission to China, will leave Britain at the end of this month, and are expected to arrive in Nanking before October 10.

The Mission is headed by Lord Ammon, the other members being Lord Amulree, Mr. Frank McLeavy, Mr. James Harrison, Mr. Wilfrid Roberts and Mr. Martin Lindsay.

During their stay in China they will be the guests of the Chinese Government. In a recent announcement, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, expressed unqualified approval of the British proposal to send a Parliamentary Mission to China this autumn, and recalled that in 1942 a British Parliamentary Mission paid a visit to China, adding that it "made an extensive tour of the country and contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendly relations between our two countries in war time."

During a recent discussion on the forthcoming Mission, Lord Ammon was quoted as saying that it was the British desire to see a peaceful and united China, a view that was also expressed in the House of Lords debate on China at the beginning of the year, and more recently by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, in the Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons.

Although no set itinerary has as yet been made public, it is known that it is the Mission's wish to see as much of China as possible during their month's stay.

## Govt. Changes Possible

London, Sept. 11. The possibility of Government changes before Parliament resumes on October 20 was admitted by informed London quarters today. It was thought that they would affect some of the less spotlighted members of the administration, Reuters political correspondent writes.

Speculation has been busy with the names in particular of the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Arthur Greenwood; the Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell; and the Defence Minister, Mr. A. V. Alexander.

More Austerity The political world expects some top-level Cabinet reshuffles to take place possibly after the conclusion of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference in London in November.

The crux of a week of economic crisis moves in Britain will come tomorrow with a declaration by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, of a new productive drive and an even more austere period of living for the British people, Reuters political correspondent adds.

Authoritative quarters said today that Sir Stafford's 4,000-word speech is to be made to a gathering of 2,000 employers and employees in London—will contain a dramatic upgrading of British export targets and the announcement of the compulsory direction of labour in certain industries.—Reuter.

and daughter Margaret had to sing "Anchors Aweigh" as part of the traditional hazing ceremonies.—United Press.

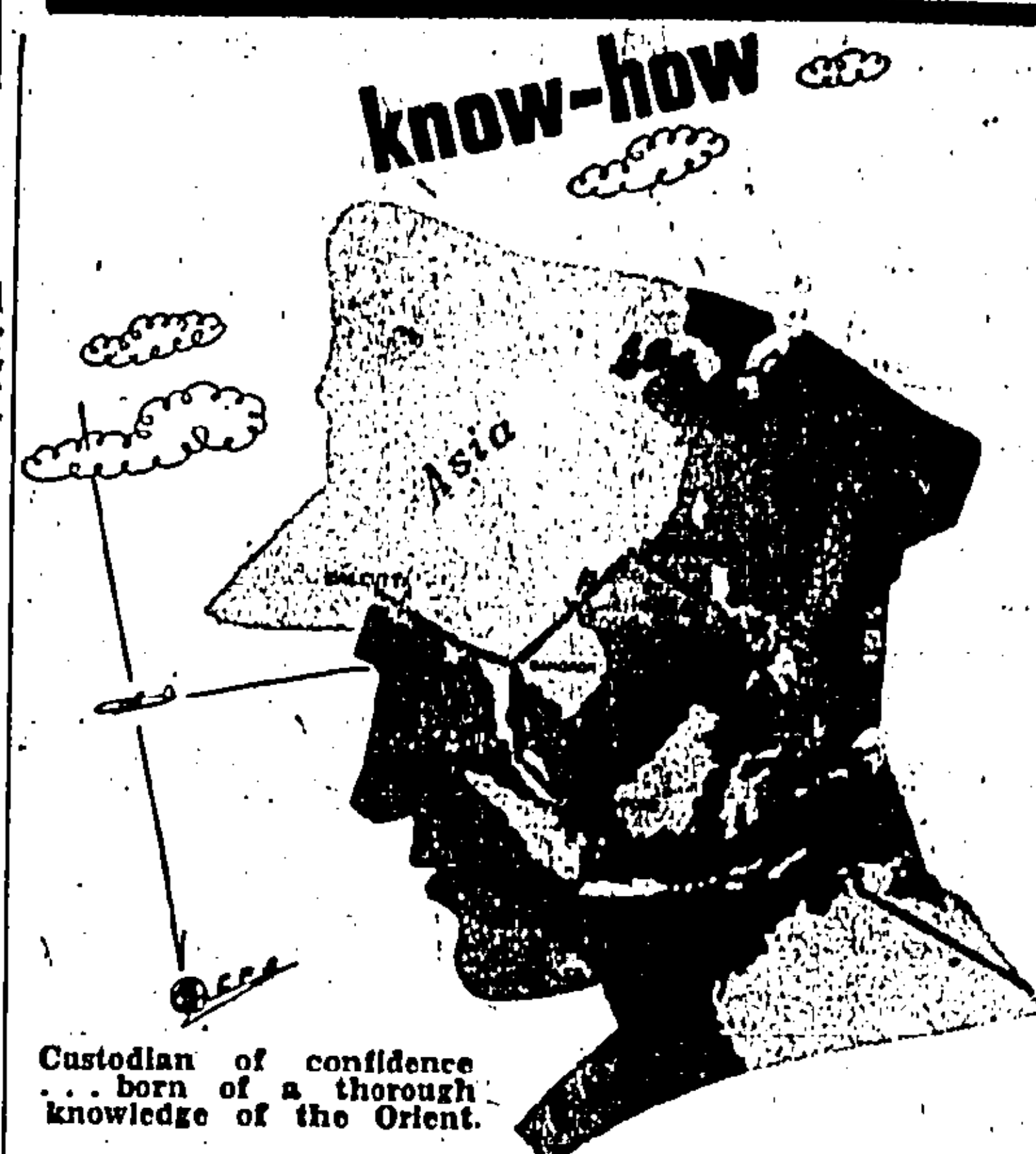
## Royal Wedding Gets O.K.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 11. The local courts today confirmed the legality of the marriage of ex-king Carol of Rumania to Magda Lupescu in a bedside ceremony here on July 5.

The ceremony took place at Copacabana Hotel, when Madame Lupescu was seriously ill and physicians said she might die within 24 hours.

The validity of the dramatic five minute ceremony in a hotel apartment was questioned by the Brazilian authorities, who insisted on further proof that both the ex-king and Madame Lupescu were, in fact, divorced.

The marriage, it was understood, could be legal only if the bride did not recover. (Madame Lupescu, who was suffering from leukaemia, a blood disease, rallied after the ceremony and, by July 18, was definitely reported out of danger.)—Reuter.



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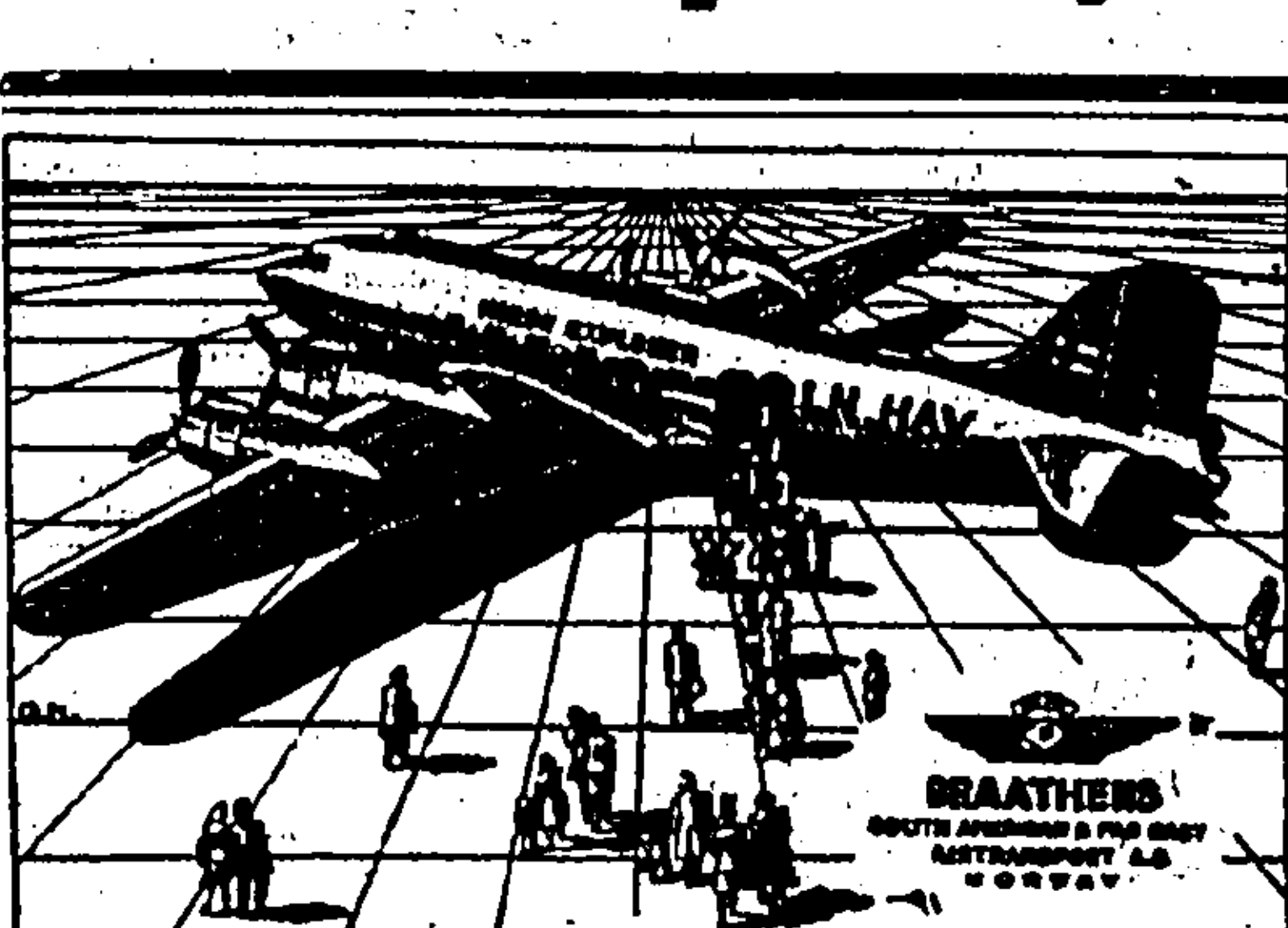
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## ANTIQUE AUTOMOBILES ON TOUR



The age of the "horseless carriage" will be recreated this Autumn in a six-day tour of New England by 100 antique automobiles.

W. Nelson Bump, vice-president of the American Automobile Club and chairman of the Veteran Motor Car Club of America, describes the jaunt as an attempt to recapture the "spirit and adventure of a period when long-distance motoring was a daring sport."

With the revival of the so-called Glidden Tour, Bump doubts that the participants this year will be bothered by one of the most common hazards in the early days—arrest for speeding.

All cars participating in the sweep of New England will be at least 32 years old and while they might have been "speedsters" in their time, their present pace is a crawl.

### Back To 1905

The first 33 automobiles left New York City in 1905 and braved mud, ruts, motor breakdowns, and constables on their way to the White Mountains.

In those days, one New Hampshire town arranged an elaborate trap. Constables in plain clothing occupied positions along a measured route with stop watches in hand and signalled to one another with handkerchiefs.

Ropes tied to telegraph poles were ready to be stretched across the road should one of the cars get up to 20 miles an hour.

Despite that and mechanical troubles, the magazine "Horseless Age" decided the tour proved the automobile "almost fool-proof," strengthening our belief in the permanence of the motor car, but the Manchester (N.H.) Union thought the whole thing an "unintelligent nuisance."

### Speed Was Menace

"The lives and property of perfectly helpless people have been menaced for no other reason than to provide amusement for total strangers," it said editorially.

"Automobiles are a good thing; some drivers can be trusted but most cannot. Take the race to Manchester, 14 miles in 40 minutes. Have they any right to do such a thing? We like automobiles and hope they have come to stay, but to turn loose a lot of crazy maniacs intent on making a record over our roads is a distinct outrage.

The 1947 tour of "horseless cars."

## Courtesy On The Roads

Here is a selection of Courtesy hints:—

1. Don't put so much emphasis on seconds that you lose your life trying to save one! There are still 42,731,000 others in a normal span of life.
2. Never hesitate about or receiving an offer of courtesy. "After you, Claude!" "No, after you, Cecily!" is not the ideal attitude for the road.
3. The driver going your way wants to get there safely. The driver going in the opposite direction has similar hopes. You can assist both.
4. The Code of the Sea was designed to bring safety to the seas. Cultivate and practice the Road Code for you are all captains of a kind.
5. Who is this "other fellow" who causes all the trouble? For the most part you can see him by peering into a mirror!
6. The policeman is there for your guidance. By helping him you help yourself!

## French Highways

Engineers attached to the French Ministry of Public Works have just completed plans for a 223-kilometre motorway from Paris to Lille. Average speeds up to 80 m.p.h. are anticipated as safe in view of the visibility of the concrete surface in good weather. Entry and exit from the motorway will not be allowed except at intervals of 10 miles, while clover-leaf junctions will be provided at all main road crossings.

The motorway is scheduled to start on Tuesday from Hartford, Conn., with stops at Brattleboro, Vt.; Concord, Plymouth and Intervale, N.H.; Poland Springs, Me.; Portsmouth, N.H.; Swampscott, Mass., and Newport, R.I. A side trip will be made to

## California Petrol Tax For Roads

California's wnr-torn highways are to get a \$64,000,000-a-year face lifting by order of the state legislature.

The state's lawmakers approved a bill raising the state gasoline tax from three to four and a half cents a gallon and providing for other revenue increases deemed necessary for a modern system of highways.

For the state that has the most vehicle registrations—and the most traffic fatalities—in the nation, it is big news.

It means that the rocky, two-lane pavements on many of the main arteries will be replaced by four-lane, divided highways built according to most modern engineering standards.

It means also more "freeways" in the big metropolitan centres of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Oakland, whose war-avolent populations in effect are choking their street systems to death.

The new highway bill landed on Gov. Earl Warren's desk only after six months of bitterly fought rear-guard action by the oil companies, trucking firms and others who will pay a large share of the cost of the programme.

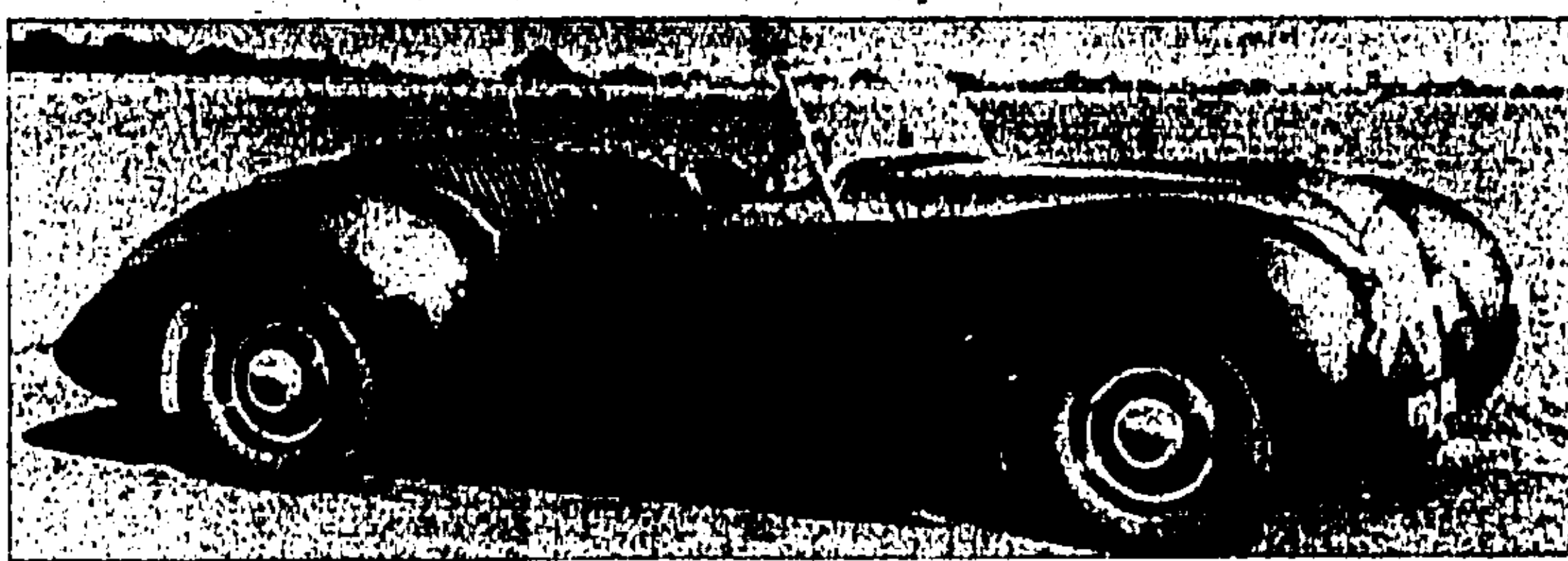
The opposition's strength was mostly in the State Assembly, which for five and a half months refused to vote for a gas tax increase of more than one cent even after the Senate had scented down its demand from three cents to one and a half.

When the final roll call came around about a week before adjournment the opposition crumbled and Warren had his highway bill.

The Automobile Association membership has passed the 600,000 mark, more than 284,000 members having been added in 18 months. There are nearly 100,000 women members, and many more women are eligible for A.A. service through their husbands or fathers' membership.

Mount Washington, which first was climbed in 1899 by a Stanley Steamer in two hours. The present record is slightly over 12 minutes.—United Press.

## MOTORING NEWS AND VIEWS



Among the new British cars is the 2.4-litre (16 h.p.) Healey, which has been officially timed to have a top speed of just over 104 miles an hour. Even more astounding is the fact that at 70 m.p.h. it does 30 miles to the gallon. Built at Warwick by the Healey Car Co., it has a 4-cylinder OHV engine manufactured by Riley (Coventry) Ltd. and is almost handmade. The special coachwork was the result of lengthy tests in wind tunnels. The Healey is priced at around £1,600.

## The Post-War Cars

Britain's exports in 1946 of complete cars were more than 50 per cent. greater in number than in 1938; chassis exports were at two-thirds the 1938 rate. Total British production of cars and chassis during 1946 rose from 6,319 in January to 26,827 in December with only slight interruptions to the upward trend. The total number produced for export in the final quarter of the year was 35,000 of which 12,000 were in the 8 H.P. or below class and 17,000 were between 8 H.P. and 12 H.P. During this quarter production of larger cars for export rose each month. One exporter is shipping to 80 different countries. Allocations to the markets of the world are made in accord with the general policy of favouring regular customers as far as is practicable.

There are 34 British motor-car manufacturers and assemblers in operation and the field is highly competitive. Five concerns produce 8 H.P. cars, 12 produce in the extremely popular 10 H.P. field, eight manufacture 12 H.P. cars and nine 14 H.P. cars.

The main manufacturers have a range of cars to offer which may share characteristics with other models produced, yet are individually designed to meet the exacting and varied requirements of users. The specialist manufacturers, with smaller production, often pioneer new developments and have an output of high quality goods, which are of necessity rather more costly than are cars produced on the precision assembly lines, yet are still outstanding value for money.

Behind the motor designer and builder are the specialist producers of components for which Britain is deservedly famous, such as electrical equipment, tyres, carburettors and gauges, as well as pressed steel bodies and safety glass.

The efforts of the motor-car manufacturers and assemblers, and of the component manufacturers, were largely concentrated during the war years on armament production. Lessons learnt in those years, of design techniques, of flow production methods and of inspection and testing are being applied by manufacturers who produced aero engines and other machinery of war.

Knowledge was built up of the behaviour under stress of a widely varied range of materials and in consequence the post-war motor-car is an extremely efficient, reliable and smooth-running mechanism. New alloys enable weights to be reduced and new tyre building techniques have raised the safety factor.

The new models have a clean appearance, with good visibility for driver and passengers, and are testimonials to the skill of British industrial designers, who have ensured that both appearance and fitness for use considerations— from the car itself down to its door handles— have received due attention.

One of the new cars has an improved horizontally opposed petrol engine of a high power weight ratio with a consequent increase in smoothness without the use of a heavy fly-wheel.

The appearance of another is not in any exaggerated modern style, but is novel. Easy access is provided to the engine, with the minimum of effort and the layout of the dash board is outstandingly good. In other makes, moisture-proof plastic covers are being fitted to sparking plugs as a result of wartime experience.

**Plastic Bodies**  
Manufacturers are experimenting with plastic bodies, and rear-engined cars but whether these are to be factory-produced in the near future is uncertain!

Attention is being directed to the provision of more spacious luggage accommodation which is required in large countries, to improvements in the lighting system to eliminate dazzle and in generator systems to increase

### TIRE TESTING

The average motorist may not be aware of the amount of research and design experience which lies behind the production of a modern tyre. A visual demonstration of much of this was given recently at the laboratories at the Evington Valley mills of the John Bull Rubber Co., Ltd., of Leicester.

One of the main functions of the research department of a tyre manufacturer is the control and compound development laboratories, where samples of rubber are mixed with chemicals and vulcanized on a small scale before the agreed mixture is used on a larger scale within the factory. This is apart from the job of such laboratories to develop improved tyre designs, to check the daily output from the factory, and to test the various rubber and rubber bonded to metal products for plasticity, creep, cracking, tear resistance, abrasion, ageing and so forth. To effect this, some most ingenious special apparatus has been devised for use in the new laboratories at Leicester.

The John Bull company clearly has first-class equipment for such purposes, and some forty people are employed in research. Apart from the control laboratory and the physical testing laboratory, special displays were given including a demonstration of the great strength that can be achieved by a rubber-to-metal bond. This latter product is handled by a separate concern, Metalastik, Ltd. In car manufacture there are many applications of the latter process, such as for engine mounting and for rubber bushes; incidentally, it is necessary for the metal first to be plated.

Another demonstration of particular interest was of the effect of oil and heat on various rubbers, and in this respect John Bull have a useful oil-resisting lacquer which can be applied externally and can be given a distinguishing colour for such parts as pedal covers or gear lever knobs.

**Materials**  
Materials are rising in price and at one time in 1946 the industry appeared likely to suffer from inflationary forces; but the determination of the leaders of the industry to spread overheads over a larger production, and so to check the rise in unit costs should be successful in preventing any further considerable increase in car prices which are roughly double the pre-war figures. Some of the larger motor-car manufacturing concerns are interested in commercial vehicle and tractor manufacture, while others have considerable interests in aircraft engine building or in marine engines.

The small percentage profit-margin on the individual car, of a model which may be produced by the tens of thousands with the aid of costly tools, encourages British initiative and forces steady progress upon the industry, but tends to discourage such commendable experiments as the ultra-small car, the mass production of which may be feasible after high capital expenditure, or as a Diesel-driven car, which is technically possible.

British ingenuity was a winning factor in World War II and the present difficulties will be overcome shortly and the rise in output resumed. Demand at home and in the export markets is clamant, to production increases would have to be tremendous, if these were to be met at an early date. Steel and fuel are both in short supply, so spectacular increases in output cannot be expected at present.

**Research**  
Much time is being spent on considerable programmes of general and accessory research and on production planning to ensure that higher wage rates and more costly materials do not mean proportionately dearer cars.

New British horse-power taxation regulations will lead

to more efficient engine design. The new car models will be up to the best British standards of engineering and of general design. Pre-war experience of large-scale production of reliable cars, incorporating new features only when of proved utility and dependable, will be allied to war-acquired knowledge of materials and of internal combustion engine design.

The strongly competitive British motor industry has plans to play a full part in Britain's export drive and will provide motor-cars which in performance, reliability, appearance, cost or service, match all competitors.

Already, fine British cars are reaching export markets in limited quantities and are meeting a part of the demand created by the good repute of pre-war models. The high qualities of the new models and the wide range available, will be recognized and with justice.

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"In road-holding and stability, the Wolseley 'Eight' may truly be considered outstanding... freedom from pitch is coupled with a marked absence of roll on corners... steering is light and accurate, the driving position first-class." (The Motor)

"The riding in the car is remarkably comfortable, being more like that of a large car than a small one." (The Autocar)

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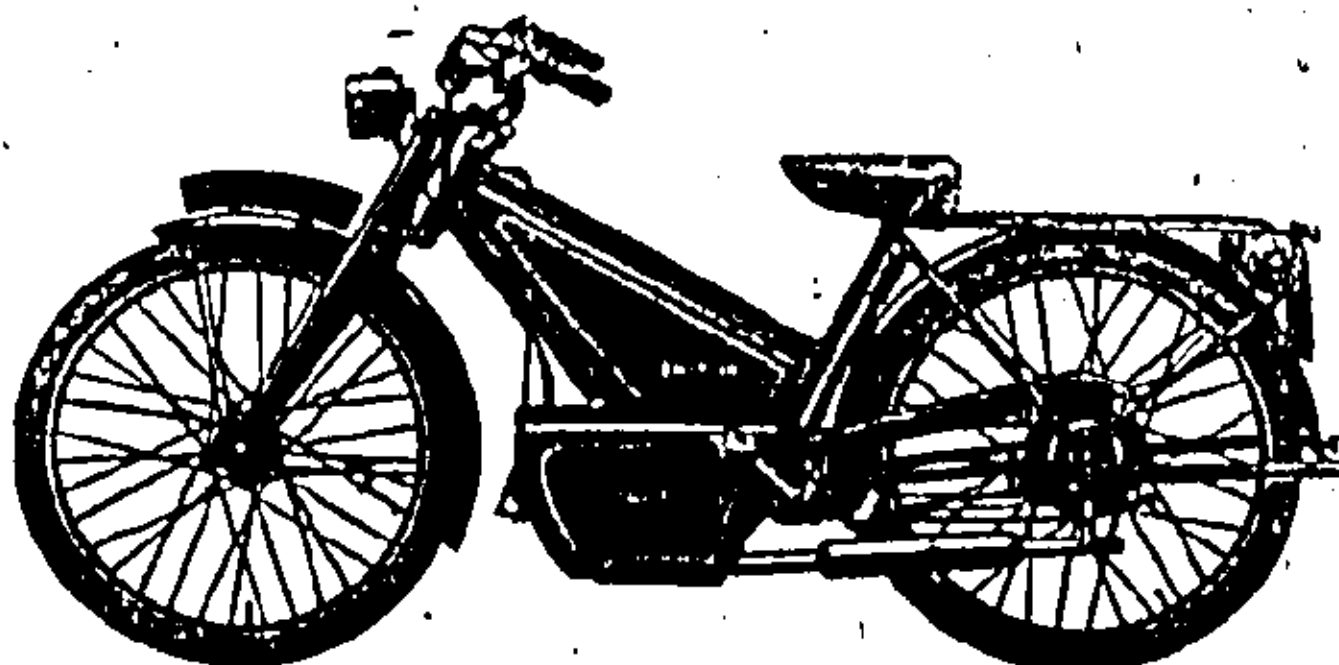
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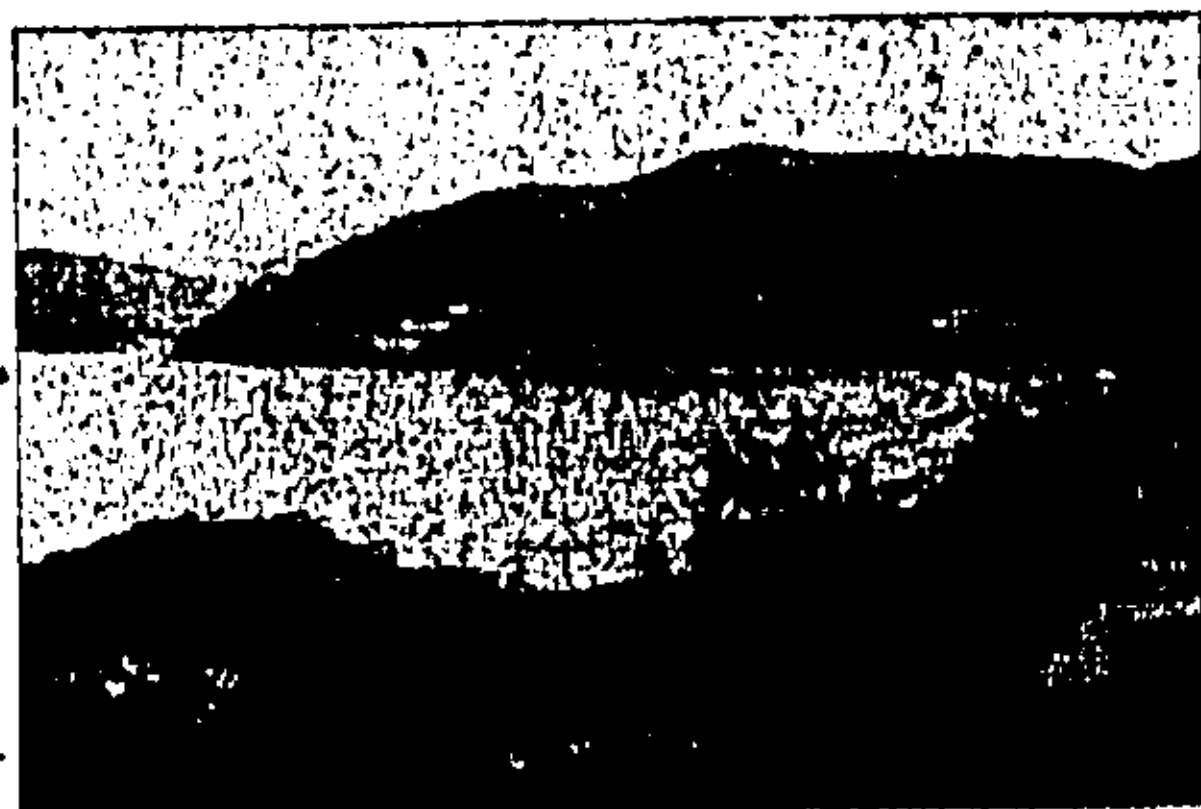
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## SING TAO LOSE TO LONDON AMATEUR TEAM

London, Sept. 11.  
Sing Tao, of Hong Kong, were beaten 3-2 here tonight at Walthamstow Avenue by one of London's leading amateur clubs. The teams were level at one goal all at half-time.

## H.K. AQUATIC WIN IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Sept. 12.  
The Hong Kong Aquatic Club won a five-out-of-nine events and placed in all nine to defeat the combined Shanghai foreign team of swimmers 5-2. It was Hong Kong's second straight victory in Shanghai, as they won from the Chinese 5-2 in the previous day. Associated Press.

## Week-End Football

The following is the weekend programme for the Seven-a-Side Stanley Shield Charity Competition:

### Today

South China (4.30 p.m.)  
R.A.F. (5.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (6.15 p.m.)

### Tomorrow

Chinese A.A. (10.30 a.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (10.30 a.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (10.30 a.m.)  
Chinese A.A. (10.30 a.m.)  
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## Tigers Split Two With Yankees

New York, Sept. 12.  
In the American League, New York and Detroit split two games. The Tigers won the opener 7-2 aided by first baseman Roy Cullenbine's two homers. The Yankees staged a 10 run uprising in the third and fourth innings of the nightcap to win 11-5. Yank outfielder Joe DiMaggio homered with two on. Cullenbine also homered in the second game.

Indian second baseman Joe Gordon drove in six runs as Cleveland beat Boston 10-8 in the first game of a double bill. Gordon hit his 27th homer.

The Red Sox won the nightcap 8-3 which was called at the end of 6½ innings due to darkness.

In the National League, Giant first baseman Johnny Mize slugged his 47th homer of the season, but it was not enough and Cincinnati upset New York 3-2.

Ralph Kiner, slugging Pittsburgh outfielder, tied Mike for major league home-run leadership at 47 when he hit for a circuit four times in a double header.

The Pirates won both games from Boston, taking the first game 4-3 and the nightcap 10-8. They took the opener when Kiner Kirby Higbe hit a homer in the last of the 13th inning to win his own game. Kiner hit one homer in the opener.

Kiner's trio of circuit blows scored six runs in the first five

Innings of the nightcap.

Scores:

### American League

Detroit (1st game)	7	8	0
New York	2	0	0
Winning pitcher Hal Newhouse			
Detroit (2nd game)	5	10	2
New York	11	10	1
Winning pitcher Bill Evers			
Cleveland (1st game)	10	15	3
Boston	8	12	1
Winning pitcher Stephens			
Cleveland (2nd game)	3	8	0
Boston	8	12	1
Winning pitcher Dave Ferris			

### National League

New York	3	9	0
Cincinnati	2	7	2
Winning pitcher Ken Raffensberger			
Pittsburgh (1st game)	3	11	0
Cincinnati	4	18	2
Winning pitcher Kirby Higbe			
Boston (2nd game)	8	14	0
Pittsburgh	10	10	0

Associated Press.

## Bradman As Test Selector

Sydney, Sept. 11.  
The Australian Cricket Board tonight chose Don Bradman, C. A. Dwyer and J. Ryder as selectors to oppose the Indian tourists during the coming tour.

It is understood that the same men will select the Australians who are to tour England next summer.

The Test players against India will receive an allowance of £260 and also free hotel accommodation. This compares with £40 last season, when the players had to provide their own accommodation and received an allowance of 30/- daily for the purpose.

The Board also announced that the umpires for the Test matches against India will receive £25 per match as compared with £20 last season.

The pay for scorers has been raised by 10/-, making a total of £2.—Reuter.

## Nanking Division Decimated

Nanking, Sept. 12.  
An entire Nationalist division was decimated by Communist troops on September 8th in a surprise attack on Yungcheng, hotly contested western Shanghai city, 60 miles east of the Yellow River pass at Tungchow, according to a usually reliable source.

While official circles remained silent, this source said that a military conference with top Government generals was hurriedly called at Chung Kai-shek's house late on the night of September 10th after receipt of the information.

Yungcheng was reported to be in the hands of the Communists who crossed the Yellow River from the north on September 7th in a surprise attack on the Nationalist division, identified as the 9th Division, under General Huang Ling-fel (whose whereabouts are unknown).—Associated Press.

## BIG PRICE FOR YEARLING

Dunstable, Sept. 11.  
For the third time running the Guelph of Dunstable has bought the highest priced yearling at the chief thoroughbred sales of the year. With his trainer, P. Armstrong, bidding on his behalf at the sales here this evening, he paid 14,000 guineas for a colt by Big Game.

This follows the 28,000 guineas which he gave for Sayajirao in 1945 and the 16,000 guineas for the Star of Oufuth last year.

The colt's sire, Big Game, won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1942 for the King.

It took Fred Armstrong 67 seconds to reach this year's record.—Reuter.

## NEW SWIMMING RECORDS

Monte Carlo, Sept. 11.  
Alex Jany, 17-year-old French swimmer, proved himself to be the best sprinter in Europe today when he won the men's 100 metres free-style in the European swimming championships here.

His time for the distance was 56.9 seconds but earlier, in a heat, he set up a new European record of 56.2 seconds.

The Danish champion, Miss Margaret Harup, won the women's 100 metres back-stroke title in one minute 15.9 seconds.

The championships end on Sunday.—Reuter.

## THIS ONE IS DIFFERENT

Nanking, Sept. 12.  
Rumours of an eye-popping monster which recently caused near-panic in Shanghai today reached the Nanking water-front with one variation.

Boatmen claimed the eye-popping monster in Nanking also cut tongues.

As a precaution boatmen have organized vigilantes who nightly patrol the Yangtze.—United Press.

## Derby Winner A Doubtful Runner

Doncaster, Sept. 11.  
The French candidate, Pearl Diver, winner of the Derby, is a doubtful starter for the St. Leger running here on Saturday because of the firm going.

Pearl Diver was quoted 7 to 2 at the last call-over on the race.

Another doubtful starter in the race, owing to the hard going, is Richard III, quoted at 100 to 1. He will not run unless there is rain.

Pearl Diver's owner, Baron de Waldner, said today: "I shall probably decide tomorrow whether he will run or not. I want to emphasize that the colt is quite all right and the doubt about his running is solely on account of the hard going."—Reuter.

## CLAYTON WINS THREE RING TITLES

Liverpool, Sept. 11.  
Ronnie Clayton, 24-year-old Blackpool featherweight, entered the ring at the Anfield Football ground here tonight as mere challenger against Al Phillips, of London, and emerged after 15 gruelling rounds of all-action boxing, the holder of three titles—the hitherto vacant British featherweight title and the Empire and European featherweight championships.

The latter two were held by Phillips, who suffered his first defeat in more than two years.

Clayton, to the accompaniment of prolonged cheers, emerged a clear victor by a substantial margin of points.

Heavy rain, which fell during most of the contest and which made the ring slippery in parts, failed to damp the spirit of nearly 20,000 spectators.

The Londoner planned his fight on his usually damaging right hook—a punch which he used successfully several times.

Clayton, however, withstood all that Phillips could hand out.

His counter-punching with a left to the body was a near perfect as such punches could be.

Clayton was almost complete master of tactics, but it was his strength, courage and superior punching which really proved too much for Phillips.—Reuter.

## Signing The Peace Treaties

London, Sept. 11.  
The ceremony of deposit of the instruments of ratification of the first five peace treaties by the Great Powers, which bring these treaties into force, will definitely take place next Monday (September 15), the Foreign Office spokesman in London confirmed today.

The ceremony for the Italian peace treaty will take place in Paris, and those for the treaties with Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland in Moscow.—Reuter.

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## Mulloy Has Easy Passage

Forest Hills, N.Y., Sept. 11.  
Gardner Mulloy, seeded No. 4 among the American players for the event, proved too strong for the Swedish Davis Cup player, Torsten Johansson, in the men's singles fifth round.

He won 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 when the United States championships were continued here today.

The American took only 58 minutes to beat the Swede, who was seeded fifth among the foreign entries.

Mulloy's service forced Johansson into frequent errors.

In the women's singles, Miss Louise Brough, ranked No. 2 in the United States, and Mrs. Mancy Bolton, Australian champion, today reached the semi-finals.

Miss Brough defeated Miss Dorothy Head, 6-8, 6-2, 6-0, while Miss Bolton, top seeded player among foreign entries, scored a meritorious win over Miss Pat Todd, fourth-ranked American player, 6-4, 6-1.—Reuter.

## Pilot Back From Red Areas

Honolulu, Sept. 11.  
U.S. Pacific Fleet Hqs. today announced that First Lieut. Richard A. Winters, of the U.S. Marines, had been returned to his base at Tientsin, China, unharmed after having been held for two weeks in "protective custody" by Chinese Communists.

Winters was seized when his plane ran out of petrol and he was forced to land in bad weather during a routine flight on August 27. Two other Marine fliers also ran out of gas at the same time, but ditched their planes off Tientsin and were rescued.

Aerial search parties spotted Winters' plane the following day at Goose Point, Shantung, but were fired on from the ground. Parties put ashore from a United States destroyer, but they too drew Communist fire and were forced to withdraw without casualties.

U.S. Marine Headquarters then contacted the Communists at Chefoo by radio and letter. Three days later, they were advised Winters was being held inland.—United Press.

## REDS' RADIO CLAIMS

Shanghai, Sept. 12.  
The Communist Radio reported today that "more than 500,000" government soldiers who surrendered to the Communists during the past year were now forming a "huge percentage" of the Communist regular forces.

It said that as a result, Communist brigades are now filled with all sorts of uniforms and it is not unusual to see soldiers in Kuomintang uniform guarding Communist headquarters.

The radio said many captured soldiers have become squad leaders or platoon commanders on the Communist side, where they are called "liberated soldiers."—Unifed Press.

## U SAW PETITION

Rangoon, Sept. 11.  
The ex-Premier U Saw, who is trying to engage a British lawyer to defend him in the State examination case in which he is named as the No. 1 accused, has petitioned the Burma Government to arrange a mortgage or otherwise dispose of his property so he may be provided with funds for his defence, according to Burmese Press reports today.

The reports added that U Saw was at present without any pay for his defence because his assets were frozen by the Government under the Public Order (peace) Preservation Act of 1947.—Reuter.

## CRICKET SCORES

London, Sept. 11.  
The close of play scores in the Gentlemen versus Players game at Canterbury 138 and 125 for five (Wicket 57). Players 863 (Hutton 44, Howarth 80).—Reuter.

## Tommy Lawton To Lead England Team In Brussels

London, Sept. 12.  
Tommy Lawton, who is at odds with the Chelsea Club for refusing to give him a transfer, has been chosen as centre forward for the England team which is to play Belgium in an international soccer match in Brussels on Sunday, September 21.

Lawton may be regarded as lucky to get another international cap as it seems certain that if Reg Lewis, Arsenal centre forward, had not been injured in a League game against Bolton Wanderers on Wednesday night, he would have won his place.

Lewis has been one of the men chiefly responsible for Arsenal's great start to the 1947/48 English soccer season in which the North London Club has won six matches in a row, a record for the club.

With Lawton leading the side, the England forward line is the same as that which scored 10 goals against Portugal in Lisbon last May. The only real surprise choice in the England team is that of Ward, Derby County right half.

Ward came into prominence when playing with the British Army on the Rhine. He won a regular place in the Derby team when demobilized about a year ago. By picking Ward for right half, English selectors have been able to switch Billy Wright, of Wolverhampton Wanderers, to left half, a position that gave them some deep thinking in their deliberations after they had looked over more than 50 players in league games.

## Champ To Fight Walcott

New York, Sept. 11.  
Joe Louis, world heavyweight champion, through his manager today sighted contracts for a ten-round non-title fight against Joe Walcott at Madison Square Garden on November 14. Walcott signed up some weeks ago.

Louis will start training next Monday. Marshall Allen, his manager, stated that Louis understands that if he is knocked out he will automatically lose his title. The contracts stipulated, however, that the contest was a "ten round non-title bout."—Reuter.

## Britain's Protest To Bulgaria

London, Sept. 11.  
Great Britain has sent a note to Bulgaria protesting against the suppression last month of the Agrarian Union opposition party, which polled thirty per cent of the votes in 1946 at the general election.

The note was handed in to the Bulgarian Foreign Office in Sofia by Mr. John Stenhouse, British Political Representative.

After reviewing the suspension of the party, the British note said.

"The use by a political group of its parliamentary majority to vote out of existence an entire organisation of the opposition party is completely alien to the whole conception of democratic and parliamentary representative Government."

"In the view of His Majesty's Government the activity against the opposition Agrarian Union Party involves denial to a large section of the Bulgarian people of their democratic rights, as well as constituting a violation of the principles embodied in Article II of the peace treaty, which the Bulgarian Grand National Assembly had just previously approved."—Reuter.

## HOME SOCCER

London, Sept. 11.  
The results of football games played tonight were:

THIRD SOUTH		
Orient	0	Bristol C. 2
Newport	2	Bournemouth 2
Northampton	2	Aldershot 1
Notts Co.	1	Queen's Park 1
Walsall	0	Reading 0
THIRD NORTH		
Barrow	0	Barnford C. 1
Hull	1	Halifax 2

## Offenders Against Price Control

A number of offenders were brought before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday charged with breach of the price control regulations and were fined as follows:—

Sin Wai Shui, Sun Sun Co., 222 Des Voeux Road Central, was fined \$100 for overcharging \$1 for one large tin of Gibbs tooth paste.

Lee Po of Tai Wo, 169 Des Voeux Road Central was fined \$75 for overcharging five cents for one tin of Maxam Cheese.

Lau Cheung Yuen of Sun Yuen Cafe, 70 Des Voeux Road Central was fined \$500 for overcharging five cents for one bottle of fresh milk.

Chan Hung of Ying King Drug Store, 307 Queen's Road Central was fined \$100 for overcharging 60 cents for one pound of "Irradial-A".

Choi Cheung Kwok of Cham Ying Co., 10 Fat Hing Street was fined \$200 for overcharging 10 cents for one tin of Gibbs dentifrice.

Lui Yuet Ko of Yan Kee, 82 Johnston Road was fined \$400 for overcharging on two separate occasions 35 cents for two cakes of "Cashmere Bouquet" soap.

Au Ping Kwong of Sincere Hong Kong.